INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable, 11-3 (52-37). Thursday, variable. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy, showers. Temp. 11-5 Thursday, variable. CHANNEL: Rather ROME: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 16-7 NEW YORK: yesterday, cloudy. Temp. 9-16.

National Weather—Tourist Page

Austria 12 S
Belgium 20 B.Fr
Denmark 3.50 D.Kr
Eire 18 P
Finland 2.20 F.M
France 2.50 F
Germany 1.50 D.M
Great Britain 15 P
Greece 18 Drs
India Rs 6
Iran 40 Rials
Italy 350 Lire
Israel 1.£ 4.50
Lebanon 3.L.Pi
Luxembourg 20 L.Fr
Morocco 2.50 Dr
Netherlands 1.75 Fl
Nigeria 60 K
Norway 3.75 Kr
Portugal 12 Es
Sweden 2.50 S.Kr
Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr
Spain 30 Ptas
Turkey T.£5
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.75
Yugoslavia 12 D

29,168

Rhodesian Attack Reportedly Kills Several Hundred

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (WP).—Several hundred guerrillas were killed in Rhodesia's "hot pursuit" attack on at least seven guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique Sunday and yesterday, sources in Salisbury indicated today.

However, the government still has not issued an official statement on the extent of the offensive.

The sources said the most extensive single action in the four-year guerrilla war in Rhodesia was believed to have been carried out by small groups of commandos, predominantly black, who penetrated almost 60 miles inside Mozambique in two areas—northern Tete and southern Gaza provinces. Well-informed sources said today that the Rhodesians had suffered only "light" casualties.

The 36-hour assault began early Sunday with Rhodesian sources confirming this morning that army units were back in Rhodesia. There is no indication yet whether the Rhodesians were backed up by fighter-bombers, tanks and mortars, as the Mozambique news agency alleged yesterday, although it is believed helicopter gunships and armored cars were employed.

However, the Mozambique agency said fighting was still going on today inside Mozambique between Rhodesian and Mozambican troops.

Full details are expected to be released tomorrow when officials fly journalists to the border to produce evidence from the raids.

However, there is a growing belief that the sites named by Mozambique were hit by the Rhodesians, since seven of the eight locations are known to have guerrilla camps. They include five in Tete, all within 35 miles of the border: Changara, Nura, Chaco, Chicombini and Geniu. The five are bases for attacking the northeast Rhodesian area. The three southern sites correspond to Rhodesia's southeast region.

Observers here are still uncertain about the reason for the attack at this delicate juncture, as white government officials led by Prime Minister Ian Smith and African nationalist leaders in Geneva try to negotiate a peaceful settlement of Rhodesia's 11-year-old constitutional crisis.

The only other hot-pursuit offensive into Mozambique, in early August, led to international condemnation, even from South Africa. Rhodesians admitted they killed 340 in an attack on an alleged guerrilla camp in the Hondo Valley, although Mozam-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...o Date Set ...or Rhodesia ...ajority Rule ...ith to Fly Home, ...ks Resume Today

By Bernard Weinraub

...NEVA, Nov. 2 (NYT).—...e Minister Ian Smith of ...esia and African nationalist ...ers failed tonight to agree ... date for the independence ...he territory under majority ...but scheduled another meet...for tomorrow.

... Smith, who seemed tense ...angry after a 1 hour 40 min... session today, said he planned ...turn home to Salisbury to...ow and would come back to ...va when other participants ...e talks "come to their senses ...get to grips with the prob...

...spokesman for Ivor Richard, ...ain's ambassador to the ...ed Nations, said it was as...d that Mr. Smith would at... tomorrow afternoon's ses... before leaving Geneva, ...ile of the conference set up ...rrange for a transition to ... majority rule in Rhodesia. ...cipants at the conference ...de Mr. Smith, four nation... leaders and Mr. Richard, ...is serving as chairman.

...tionalist sources said to... that the conflict over a ...for independence in Rhodesia ...ation of 6 million blacks and ...0 whites—centered on Afri...demands that a black major...vernment take over within a ...

Mr. Smith is insisting on ...rity rule in two years, ac...g to the sources.

Biracial Regime

...hough Mr. Smith and the ...alists agree on the prin...of majority rule in Rhodesia, ...isagreement centers on how it would take to form a ...rary biracial government to ...up a new Rhodesian consti... and arrange an election ...predominantly black vot...ol. The nationalists say a ... Mr. Smith says two years.

...n with a possible agreement ...fixed date of independence, ...r, the fundamental issue ... Rhodesian settlement re... unresolved. This issue is ...pe of interim government ...would be acceptable to the ...an nationalists and Mr. ...

...of the nationalists especially ...s that Mr. Smith and his ...sia Front party will seek ...minate the interim gov...nt and control the hand...rocess, enabling the white ...ity to retain power and ...ge in a new black majority ...ment.

...e nationalists emphasize ...ixing a date of indepen...is only the first formal step ...e conference, the outcome ...ch remains unclear. One of ...ost pointed issues remains ... of two Cabinet portfolios ...and order, and defense—... interim government. Mr. ...

...ued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Near-Record Voter Turnout Is Reported Across the U.S.

Race Still Too Close to Call

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—Unusually heavy turnouts were reported today as Americans chose between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter to lead the nation as president for the next four years.

Generally sunny skies contributed to the balloting in both urban and rural areas. Massachusetts State Secretary Paul Guzzi called the turnout "amazing." Leaders of the NAACP in Indiana predicted a record turnout of black voters in the pivotal state.

Historically, a big vote favors the Democrats, the majority party. If the trend continues through the day, analysts agreed, it could help Mr. Carter in his bid to oust Mr. Ford from the White House.

Long lines were reported in many states, including Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Texas and Colorado.

The analysts said they expected the election to be one of the closest of the century.

A poll by the Roper organization, however, showed Mr. Carter with 51 per cent and Mr. Ford with 47 per cent. The survey, taken for the Public Broadcasting Service, had a three-point margin of error either way.

The tight race projected yesterday in the Harris poll, which gave Mr. Carter a 45-45 per cent lead over Mr. Ford, was in line with polls announced by other research groups. George Gallup's latest poll found the race too close to call, with Mr. Ford in the lead by 47-45.

Dead Heat

A National Broadcasting Co. poll announced yesterday called the race a dead heat at 41 per cent each with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy at 6 per cent. NBC said that when the interviewees were asked who they supported without Sen. McCarthy being listed, Mr. Carter held a 44-43 per cent edge, while "others" got 1 per cent and undecided 13 per cent.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter made last-minute television appeals to the voters last night.

In a campaign marked for the first time by federal government restrictions on spending, and with the bulk of that spending going for television, the candidates poured most of their remaining resources into prerecorded presentations that occupied television screens for three solid hours, with Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter appearing in succession on one network after another.

Both the Carter and Ford TV productions were slick in execution, but they broke no new ground on issues.

While the nominees' images flickered on millions of television sets, they spent election eve in close combat for the 21 electoral votes of pivotal Michigan, where final polls showed the President clinging to a slim lead in his home state.

Mr. Ford, who had earlier made a final bid for support in Akron, Canton and Columbus, Ohio, ended his quest for one of the great come-from-behind victories in U.S. political history outside Detroit and in his home town of Grand Rapids. He returned to the White House today after voting.

Mr. Carter completed his exhausting two-year campaign for the White House at a rally in Flint, Mich., carrying the fight onto his rival's home ground. Earlier, he made one last effort at a rally in Los Angeles to reverse an apparent Ford trend in California. He voted this morning in Plains, Ga.

History will be made whoever wins. If Mr. Carter wins, he would be the first president from the Deep South since Zachary Taylor (1849-1850) and Mr. Ford would be the first incumbent to lose a general election since

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Associated Press.

HARKING BACK—President Ford holding a campaign poster from his first—and successful—bid for Congress in 1948. He autographed it yesterday outside Wealthy Street Elementary School in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he and his wife cast their ballots.

United Press International.

Democrat Jimmy Carter leaving voting machine.

Tearfully Praises Parents

Ford Votes in Grand Rapids, Unveils Mural on His Life

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 2 (AP).—President Ford cast his ballot here today and then paid a tearful tribute to his parents before heading back to the White House to await the outcome of the election.

Tears filled Mr. Ford's eyes as he watched the unveiling of an airport mural depicting his life from infant, to Michigan University football player, to congressman and finally to President.

His cheeks flushed and his voice cracking, Mr. Ford praised his mother and father, saying, "I owe everything to them."

"I'm just overwhelmed," he told the crowd at Kent County Airport, "and if I had any good sense I'd sit down."

Earlier, Mr. Ford voted at a local elementary school.

Ford and Wife Vote

He cast his ballot by punching a card in a metal, three-sided booth that lacks curtains to totally conceal a voter exercising his franchise. His wife, Betty, voted in a booth beside him.

Asked if he felt lucky, Mr. Ford said, "Sure do. Don't you think we have good reason?"

On arrival at the White House in a helicopter, the President and Mrs. Ford emerged from the craft arm in arm as a crowd applauded and two local high school bands played "The Victors," the University of Michigan fight song that was Mr. Ford's campaign anthem.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the Fords planned to rest until the election returns began coming in later in the day. He said Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, would join the President at the White House for what Mr. Nessen said is a long-planned victory party.

Televised Appeal

Last night, Mr. Ford made a televised final appeal to voters. It was a half-hour film heavy with patriotic music and scenes that showed him as a family man and chief executive.

The three networks broadcast the paid program, in each case just after Jimmy Carter's strikingly more low-key show was broadcast.

Mr. Ford's program was filled with testimonials from a varied group that included entertainer Pearl Bailey, former Democratic Rep. Edith Green of Oregon,

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Special Edition For Elections

The normal distribution of the International Herald Tribune will be augmented today in more than 20 cities in Western Europe by a special U.S. elections edition. This edition, which will carry the words "Election Edition" in the upper left-hand corner of Page 1, will contain more up-to-date results of the elections than the regular editions. It will be available a few hours after regular editions of the IHT are put on sale. This special service will be available in Paris, Nice, Cannes, Monaco, Geneva, Zurich, London, Brussels, Mons, Antwerp, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Oslo and Copenhagen.

Egyptian Aide To See Gromyko In Sofia Visit

SOFIA, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi arrived in Bulgaria for a four-day visit today during which he will hold two days of talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, the state news agency said.

Mr. Fahmi predicted an improvement in badly strained relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt before he departed from Cairo for talks here with Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Fahmi is scheduled to stay in Bulgaria until Friday when he will fly to Yugoslavia for three days of talks in Belgrade with his Yugoslav opposite, Milos Minic.

Peter Mladenov, Bulgaria's Foreign minister, greeted Mr. Fahmi and his party at the airport. The stress of Mr. Fahmi's visit, particularly in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, will be on the Middle East situation, the new agency BTA said.

Carter Votes Early in Plains And Stays Home With Family

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 2 (AP).—Jimmy Carter voted early today and then sequestered himself at home with his family.

The Democratic nominee planned to fly to Atlanta later to watch the election returns at a hotel.

When the results are known, Mr. Carter will make a speech at what supporters hope will be a victory celebration at Atlanta's World Trade Center, and then return to Plains.

The candidate, who ended 22 months on the campaign trail early this morning, got only about three hour's sleep before voting.

He had no comment on reports of heavy voting around the country, which was expected to help his chances. But press director Rex Granum said, "we're pleased, very pleased."

Family at Voting Site

The former Georgia governor, his wife, Rosalynn, son Chip and Chip's wife, Caron, went to their polling place at about 7:10 a.m.

The Carters waited in line until seven persons in front of them voted. Mr. Carter spent about five minutes marking his ballot and when he emerged from the booth, smiled and said: "Thank you all. Let's get our crowd out."

"I'm glad the campaign is over," he told newsmen outside. "It was a good one. I think Sen. Mondale and I adequately presented ourselves to the American people."

While Mr. Carter rested, his tiny hometown, population 683, braced for what was expected to be the largest influx of visitors it has ever seen.

In his taped nation-wide television finale last night, Mr. Carter spoke from behind a desk in his home, answering questions posed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

McCarthy Goal Is 5% of Vote As Protest of 2-Party System

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (AP).—In the final appearance of his independent presidential campaign, Eugene McCarthy said yesterday that he was the victim of "the greatest effort in American history to keep one man off the ballot."

When a telephone poll on a local television show gave him 4 per cent of the vote, the former senator from Minnesota, who was not put on the ballot in California, said that write-in votes would provide "a test of California voters' literacy and their determination not to be dominated by the two-party system."

Mr. McCarthy was on the ballot in 29 states. In the 21 others, he was counting on write-in votes, which are often difficult to record on state ballots.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. McCarthy received a standing ovation from about 300 students on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. He criticized the policies of Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter, saying that some of President Ford's proposals are better, but he added: "In the long run, I don't think either will work."

He denied that he had entered the campaign to draw votes away from either Mr. Carter or Mr. Ford, and he said he believed that he would detract about the same number of votes from each.

Some Democrats had expressed fears that votes for Mr. McCarthy would come mostly from those who otherwise would have voted for Mr. Carter, and that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

...sian Prime Minister Ian Smith bends an ear to hear newsman's question in Geneva.

Saudi and Sudanese Units on Way

Syrian Troops for Peace Force Reportedly Enter Lebanon

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Syria has sent reinforcements to Lebanon to join the projected Arab peace-keeping force.

Travelers from near the Syrian frontier reported that about 3,000 soldiers crossed the border into Lebanon last night with their tanks and armored cars already painted the color of the Arab peace forces.

Reports in the Beirut press today said that Saudi and Sudanese troops have already arrived in Syria on their way here.

Other contingents from Yemen, Southern Yemen and Libya will be sent here eventually to be part of the Arab force approved by two Arab summit conferences held last month. The Arab heads of state recommended a force of 30,000 men.

Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, the Arab League special envoy, said at a press conference yesterday that Arab troops were due to arrive within 48 hours.

Mr. Kholy met Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and handed him a detailed plan for the stationing of Arab forces on the confrontation lines.

Beirut was relatively calm today after a night of heavy fighting during which shells fell on residential areas. Incendiary bombs gutted the sixth floor of the Moslem Barbir Hospital, located on the line separating the capital's Christian and Moslem districts.

According to a rightist radio station, artillery duels raged this afternoon in the north of Lebanon, between the Moslem port of Tripoli and the Christian town of Zgharta, in the hills to the east.

The plan submitted by Mr. Kholy was laid down at two days of meetings between Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the initial Arab peace-keeping force sent here four months ago, and military aides of the Lebanese President.

Sources said the Christians have agreed to allow the Arab peace-keeping force to establish observation posts in Christian-held territory.

The reported agreement followed mediation by King Hussein of Jordan, who yesterday sent former Premier Zaid Rifai here to meet Christians. After the meetings, a top Christian leader, Camille Chamoun, said that the rightists have decided to cooperate in the implementation of the Arab peace plan for Lebanon.

Mr. Chamoun, who is known to be a close friend of the Jordanian monarch, had earlier said that Arab troops would not be admitted into Christian districts.

Sources noted that King Hussein's good offices came after Syrian pressure on the rightists failed to produce results. The sources said the Syrians were prepared to break through Christian lines if rightists continued to refuse to allow the observation posts for the Arab force. Syrian troops are to form the backbone of the force.

Syria Says Iraq Closes Its Border

DAMASCUS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Iraq closed its border with Syria today and strengthened military patrols along the frontier, the Damascus radio said.

The radio, monitored here, said "heavy Iraqi patrols" began appearing on the Syrian-Iraqi border this afternoon.

It said Iraqi civilian vehicles were barred from crossing into Syria and Syrian cars were prevented from entering Iraq at the Abu Kamal border post, 175 miles northeast of here.

"This nervous Iraqi behavior is a clear indication that mysterious events are taking place inside Iraq," the radio said. "The nature of these events could not be determined readily."

Informed sources said that Iraq has been threatening to take action to disrupt Syria's military peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon.

South African Editor Faces Jail for Hiding News Source

EAST LONDON, South Africa (NYT).—If Donald Woods, editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, goes to jail soon to serve a six-month sentence for declining to disclose a source of information, he says that he will be glad. And his friends, Alan Paton, the author, says that he wishes he were going with him.

"In the present climate, any white person who goes to jail can do nothing but improve the situation," said Mr. Paton, scowling with mock fierceness over the tops of his glasses at the editor. The 72-year-old author of "Cry, The Beloved Country," came here from his home near Durban, about 400 miles away, to accompany Mr. Woods in a gesture of solidarity to Grahamstown last weeks, where the supreme court heard his appeal and served judgment.

The journalist has scant hope of a reversal of the verdict, but he said over dinner at his house that he did not mind going to jail, and not only because he believes that his stand is striking a blow for freedom of the press. He said:

"It will help black-white feeling. The blacks are going to be running this country one day pretty soon and the whites will be the underdog. It will be good to have some guys who have credibility with them."

"If we only had the sort of jails John Dean went to, it wouldn't be so bad," interjected his wife, Wendy, the mother of five young children. "Five star. Those here are a bit medieval."

Mr. Woods was sentenced last December for refusing to name a witness in an alleged crime. The exceptional fact in the case, which is a focus of interest among South African liberals and journalists, is that the law in question had never been used against an editor.

In September of last year, the editor visited Justice Minister James Kruger and the head of the Bureau of State Security, the equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Gen. Hendrik van den Berg, to plead for the lifting of restrictions on a black community leader. He also raised the question of harassment of blacks by the Special Branch, the security police, citing allegations of criminal conduct by a warrant officer.

Detailing Allegations

On his return here, Mr. Woods was asked by a Special Branch colonel to write a statement detailing the criminal allegations. One concerned a charge by a fellow policeman that in 1964, the warrant officer had smashed the windshield and rear window of Mr. Paton's car, which he had been detailed to follow.

The second charge concerned vandalism and burglary last year at a black comunity organization's office in Kingwilliamstown near here. At the officer's demand, Mr. Woods swore to the truth of his statement. He wrote later:

"I had no regrets on that score. My sworn statement would help establish whether leading officials in this country would indeed act against one of their own men for a misdemeanor or whether they would turn on me instead for complaining about a member of their staff."

A few weeks after his statement, the editor was ordered to disclose the identity of his informants.

One of them, city councilman Donald Card, stepped forward as a source. The other informant insisted on secrecy.

Blacks Shun School Tests In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (AP).—Hundreds of young blacks boycotted school examinations today and many of them will have to repeat a school year before they are again qualified to take the tests, which include high school finals.

In Soweto, the large township 10 miles outside Johannesburg, there was virtually a 100-per-cent boycott of the examinations. In Kathlehong township outside Germiston, east of here, students went into the examination room but left after receiving test papers.

Blacks student leaders called for the boycott in memory of more than 350 persons killed over the last four months in riots. The riots began as protests against the compulsory teaching of some school subjects in Afrikaans, the Dutch-based language of the majority of whites in South Africa.

Strike Is Failure

Although their boycott of school examinations was widely effective, the student leaders' call for a weeklong work stoppage by blacks in this area has been less successful. Johannesburg employers reported near-normal turnouts by their black staffs today. There were similar reports yesterday, the first day of the planned stoppage.

Police fired tear gas today to break up a crowd of about 350 blacks clashing over the strike call.

Maj. Gen. Dawid Kriel, police commissioner in charge of nationwide riot control, said that adults in the crowd at Kagiso township outside Krugersdorf, west of here, claimed that youths were trying to keep them from going to work.

One Hospitalized

Buses and other vehicles taking Kagiso blacks to work had to drive through a gauntlet of stone-throwing youths. At least one person was hospitalized after a stone shattered the windshield of a car.

In Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, a black policeman was injured when his vehicle was stoned.

A mob of 150 students hijacked two vehicles and destroyed examination papers yesterday at two schools in Sibasa township, north of Pretoria.

They used the vehicles to travel between schools. Eight pupils were arrested. The police said no shots were fired and nobody was injured.

Lower House Alters India's Constitution

Cuts Courts' Power, Increases Premier's

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Lower House of Parliament today passed a sweeping set of constitutional amendments that were expected to significantly shift the balance of power in the Indian government.

The vote, of 360 to 4, with most of members of the opposition boycotting and some still in jail as political prisoners, was one of the most significant milestones so far along the authoritarian course that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government set on 16 months ago, when it suspended civil liberties.

Together with the government's decision, announced last Saturday, to postpone national elections for a second time, the alterations in the constitution give a new aspect of permanence to a state of affairs that had originally been presented as temporary.

"They're codifying the state of emergency, giving force of law to the concentration of power in Mrs. Gandhi's hands," said Asoka Mehta, a leader of the opposition.

"After this, there's nothing much for us," he added.

By adjusting dozens of passages in India's 26-year-old constitution, the bill passed today substantially enhances the power of Parliament and the Prime Minister and diminishes the power of the courts, which have often been a bastion of resistance to the central government's stern new posture.

The following are some of the principal changes:

• Judicial review of constitutional amendments is ended and "there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend" the constitution.

• Judicial review of ordinary laws is taken away from the lower courts, and the Supreme Court will henceforth be able to declare a law unconstitutional by a two-thirds majority.

• The fundamental rights section of the constitution—roughly the equivalent of the U.S. Bill of Rights—is made specifically subordinate to a section outlining "directive principles" of state action, a program of general economic and social goals.

• Parliament is empowered to enact legislation banning "antinational" activities and associations.

• India's largely ceremonial President is deprived of any political power at all, in a section directing that he "shall act in accordance" with the advice given to him by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

• The President, acting at the Prime Minister's direction, is empowered for two years to *amend the constitution* by executive order in any way that would help effect the omnibus legislation.

"In this bill, we have taken many steps which history will show are vital and necessary for the progress of our country and the prosperity of our people," Law Minister H. R. Gokhale declared in the parliamentary chamber today, just before the vote. "The most important thing we are doing is putting beyond doubt the supremacy of Parliament, in unequivocal terms."

The bill is yet to be passed by the more ceremonial Upper House and by a majority of the state legislatures and to be signed by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. No obstacle was expected anywhere along the line.

Its passage in the Lower House, the chamber with most political significance, was never in doubt, since the Congress party controls more than two-thirds of the seats, even with all members present.

Most of the opposition members have been boycotting Parliament since the bill was introduced early in September, protesting censorship of news accounts of the proceedings and the continued imprisonment of more than two dozen members of Parliament.

The action on the amendments is regarded by both the government and its opponents as momentous and among the most important legislative actions since June of last year, when Mrs. Gandhi declared a state of emergency in the face of what she said was a grave threat of subversion.

The government contends that the constitutional changes are necessary to achieve "socio-economic revolution" and to aiding in the war against poverty, ignorance and disease.

P. G. Mavalankar, an independent member of the opposition from the state of Gujarat, warned his colleagues across the floor that they were "opening the floodgate to regimentation and dictatorship."

Associated Press.

QUADRENNIAL FIXTURE—With the inexorable regularity of presidential elections, Dixville Notch, N.H., is consistently first in with its returns and thereby gets a picture in this newspaper and in many others.

Ford Winner in First Town to Vote

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N.H., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The 26 voters in this little town near the Canadian border today gave Gerald Ford 13 votes, Jimmy Carter 11 and Eugene McCarthy one in the first results of the presidential election.

The other ballot was declared void because it was not filled out properly.

The town has given a plurality to the loser in every presidential election except 1972, when Richard Nixon beat Sen. George McGovern.

The 29 residents of the town—the voters and three children—gathered at a hotel for a buffet before the poll opened at midnight and closed shortly afterward.

Near-Record Voter Turnout Is Reported Across the U.S.

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Herbert Hoover in 1932. If Mr. Ford wins he will have rallied from farther behind than any presidential candidate since the advent of modern polling.

The Electoral College vote, which cannot be reckoned from poll figures that measure only the likely popular-vote trend, is the determining one, with 270 votes required for election.

The presence of Mr. McCarthy on the ballot in 29 states could conceivably deprive either major candidate of an electoral majority, but it is considered highly unlikely that he will win any state's electoral votes. Wisconsin, where he won the 1968 Democratic primary, could be his strongest state.

Key States

The focus on the electoral vote makes a string of major industrial states from New York west through Illinois the key ones to watch as the votes are counted, *plus a few smaller states rated as* toss-ups: Iowa, South Dakota, South Carolina and Mississippi.

The candidates, like other Americans, could only vote and wait. Besides control of the White House, at stake were 33 Senate and all 435 House seats. The Democrats were expected to retain control of both chambers.

Voters in 14 states are choosing governors, and Democrats are almost certain to retain their present hold on executive mansions around the country by a margin of nearly 3 to 1.

There are about 150 million voting-age U.S. citizens, approximately two-thirds of them registered. In the last presidential election, 55 per cent of the potential electorate voted.

With Mr. Carter's once-towering lead in the polls having dwindled to near deadlock, the outcome could hinge on the size of the turnout.

Organized labor staged a massive effort to get its troops to the polls for Mr. Carter and the Democratic ticket, and the Republicans were using a huge telephone bank to contact voters.

Among the major states, larger counties in California showed early voting with a higher-than-expected turnout in some districts. San Francisco officials said voting was "hectic" in the first hours.

Election officials forecast a 75-per-cent turnout of 2 million registered voters in New York City, considered a Democratic stronghold, and early turnouts were moderate to heavy in suburbs and up state. Some forecasts predicted a state wide turnout of 80 per cent.

Michigan, President Ford's home state, expected a record turnout of 3.7 million voters, 72 per cent of those registered.

In Mr. Carter's home state, Georgia, lines were so long in early voting at some Atlanta precincts that would-be voters gave up in disgust after waits of up to 90 minutes and said they would come back later. Voting through the entire South was heavy.

Alfred Hostede, campaign manager for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, said voting in Minnesota was "fantastically high," regarded as a good sign for the state's other senator, Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Kansas, home state of the Republican vice-presidential candidate Sen. Robert Dole, estimated 80 per cent of the voters would turn out, which would be a record figure.

Ohio had a very heavy early turnout, aided by a massive voter drive by organized labor. An Illinois election official projected that 73.5 per cent of the state's 6 million registered voters would cast their ballots.

AP.

Independent E. McCarthy

McCarthy's Aim Is 5%

(Continued from Page 1)

In states where the Ford-Carter race was close, Mr. McCarthy could tip the balance of victory to Mr. Ford.

Mr. McCarthy told the students that even if votes for him did not have an immediate impact, they could help change the course of history.

"We're hopeful that with your help we will demonstrate *something which will have meaning*, if not in 1976 then in 1984," he said.

He reiterated that his candidacy's purpose was to win a change in election laws and allow more candidates adequate exposure. He said a vote of at least 5 per cent for him would show that the electorate is unhappy with the system.

Mr. McCarthy said his fight for a line on state ballots had distracted him from discussing other issues, such as a need to fight waste in the economic system, specifically by outlawing the production of oversized automobiles.

A-Bomb Plea

He was loudly cheered when he declared: "We ought to have someone in the race who says we're not going to go on producing nuclear bombs."

At a press conference preceding the UCLA speech, Mr. McCarthy blamed the news media for his inability to reach a substantial portion of voters with his views. He noted that he was denied participation in televised presidential debates, and claimed he was given little coverage by the broadcast networks.

"The press stood by watching all these violations of constitutional freedoms," Mr. McCarthy said.

44 Members Face No Major Opposition

Democrats Expected to Hold Hou

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Democrats have a fast start toward keeping decisive control of the House: 44 of them were virtually elected the moment the polls opened today because they have no major opposition.

Only six Republicans had no major opposition.

Democrats control the current Congress 2-1, with 290 seats to the Republicans' 145. The Democrats appeared certain to keep 220 of those seats in today's election and were favored to win another 60 or so.

But Democratic campaign officials concede that Republicans are likely to win back some of the 43 seats they lost in 1974 because of Watergate. The GOP could win up to 15, the Democrats say if the voter turnout is low.

Realistic Bet

Republicans hope for more, but consider 15 their most realistic bet.

Some of the races to watch:

• House Ethics Committee chairman John Flynt's rematch with Republican challenger Newt Gingrich, rated a toss-up in Atlanta.

• Ohio Democrat Thomas Ashley's effort to keep his seat and stay in line to become chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

• Kansas Democrat Martha Keys' effort to win re-election against allegations that her divorce and remarriage to Indiana Democrat Andrew Jacobs raises questions about her area loyalty. She calls those allegations sexist, saying that no such question is raised against Rep. Jacobs.

• Democrats' efforts to unseat three veteran Michigan Republicans—Reps. Elford Cederberg, Philip Ruppe and Garry Brown. All three are favored to win, but not as easily as before.

Utah Democrat Allan Howe is expected by Democrats and Republicans to lose because of his two convictions of soliciting sex from police decoy-prostitutes.

But allegations of sexual or financial misconduct do not appear to have hurt more than a dozen other House candidates.

Even if the Republican-Democratic lineup stays about the same, today's election will change the House's philosophical tone somewhat by installing a second huge crop of freshmen.

Record Retirements

There will be at least 53 freshmen because of a record number of retirements. Upsets of present congressmen could boost the number of freshmen close to the 92 new members elected in 1974.

If so, close to half the 435 House members next year will have been there for two years or less.

But the House is not likely to gain more women or black members.

Three of the 19 women House members have left and only two are assured of retaking their seats. Two or three more have some chance of winning.

All 17 black House members were favored to win re-election, but no other black House candidates were given much chance.

Thirty-one of the 44 Democrats who face no major opposition are Southerners. Four of the six Republicans who have no major opposition also are Southerners.

Here is a state-by-state list of House candidates with no major opposition:

Alabama—Democratic Reps. Bill Nichols and Walter Flowers and Democratic challenger Ronnie Flippo.

Arkansas—Republican Rep. John Hammerschmidt and Democratic Rep. Ray Thornton.

California—Democratic Rep. Charles Wilson.

Florida—Democratic Reps. Robert Sikes, Don Fuqua, Charles Bennett, Bill Chappell jr. and Paul Rogers.

Georgia—Democratic Reps. Bo Ginn and Dawson Mathis and Democratic challenger Doug Barnard.

Indiana—Democratic Rep. Lee Hamilton.

Kentucky—Democratic Rep. John Breckinridge.

Louisiana—Democratic Reps. Lindy Boggs, Joe Waggonner jr. and Gillis Long.

Maryland—Democratic Rep. Parren Mitchell.

Massachusetts—Democratic Reps. Joseph Early, James Burke and Gerry Studds and Republican Rep. Margaret Heckler.

Minnesota—Democratic Rep. James Oberstar.

Mississippi—Democratic Rep. Jamie Whitten.

New York—Democratic Reps. Joseph Addabbo, James Delaney, Charles Rangel.

North Carolina—Democratic Reps. L.H. Fountain and Richardson Preyer.

Ohio—Democratic challenger Mary Rose Oakar.

Oregon—Democratic Rep. Robert Duncan.

Pennsylvania—Republican Rep. E.G. Shuster.

South Carolina—Democratic Rep. Butler Derrick.

Tennessee—Democratic Reps. Clifford Allen and Ed Jones and Democratic challenger Albert Gore jr.

Texas—Democratic [illegible] Charles Wilson, Jack [illegible] Omar Burleson, Henry [illegible] and Abraham Kazen jr. and Republican Rep. Bill Archer.

Virginia—Democratic [illegible] David Satterfield 3d and [illegible] Daniel and Republican [illegible] Caldwell Butler and [illegible] Robinson.

West Virginia—Democratic [illegible] John Slack.

Wisconsin—Democratic [illegible] Clement Zablocki.

Associated [illegible]

MOVING MAN—Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter [illegible] a kiss for television personality Cher Bono [illegible] one of his strongest supporters, at a rally in Los [illegible] before he took off for appearances at rallies [illegible] Michigan and then heading home to vote in Plains [illegible]

Carter Votes Early in Plain[illegible] And Stays Home With Famil[illegible]

(Continued from Page 1)

by citizens filmed in the streets, on farms and in their homes.

Taking note of the fact that people still had questions about his position, Mr. Carter fielded preselected inquiries about a range of questions in a show he called "untarnished and direct and unrehearsed, a good presentation of the proper relationship between the future president and the people he hopes to serve."

He called the Ford administration's record on the economy "absolutely terrible" and said he intended to be tough on Pentagon waste. "I'm trying to cut out waste, and he's [Mr. Ford] defending waste," Mr. Carter said in response to a question.

At one point, Mr. Carter replied to a questioner of Hispanic ancestry by speaking in Spanish, and an English translation was run across the screen.

Mr. Carter made his final campaign appearance last night in a convention hall in Flint, Mich., along with his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale. The two men embraced in the steamy, overcrowded hall, and Mr. Carter drew cheers from 7,000 persons as he spoke on familar themes —unemployment, inflation, trust in government. He repeated, "It's time for a change in Washington."

Since Mr. Carter began his long quest for the presidency in January, 1975, he has given 1,495 speeches, visited 1,029 cities and flown 461,245 miles, according to a memo issued by his staff.

Carter staff workers voiced confidence aboard his plane last night that their man would win enough electoral votes to put him in the White House. But they obviously were nervous about [illegible] closeness indicated in public opinion polls.

Sen. Mondale also voted [illegible] in Afton, Minn., his home [illegible] He joked that he was "[illegible]ed," but then assured reporters he had voted for "Jimmy Carter and his running-mate."

Heavy Demand Reported in U.S. On Absentee Vo[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—A heavy demand for absentee ballots was reported in [illegible] sections of the United States yesterday and in a close election [illegible] could hold the balance of power for the presidential winner.

Most absentee ballots [illegible] counted along with the regular ones but there are enough exceptions so that a hairline finish between President Ford and Jimmy Carter could go unfinished for up to a week.

Washington, for example, reported a return of "boxes and boxes" of absentee ballots, which will not be counted until a week after today's election.

In Florida, where an estimated 150,000 absentee ballots were mailed, the votes will not be counted until the day after election day. The same holds true for an anticipated 17,500 absentee votes in Rhode Island.

Most states do not keep track of the number of absentee ballots that are distributed and thus do not know the total absentee vote until it is counted—usually at the same time regular votes are tallied.

Hundreds Are Reported Dead In 36-Hour Rhodesian Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

bique charged that over 600—all Rhodesian refugees—died in the attack.

Mozambique has admitted that the Rhodesian raid coincided with a well-planned escalation in the war by Zimbabwe People's Army forces. Major penetrations and incursions have almost doubled in the last six weeks, which led some observers to claim the action was merely designed to be defensive.

Show of Strength

There is also speculation that the government was attempting to show that the government was not weakened as a result of the agreement to accept majority rule.

Today's Zambia Daily Mail offered a third reason, charging that the "wanton attack" was calculated to wreck the Geneva conference. The military aggression coincided with a new hardening of attitude by Mr. Smith and his South African counterpart, Prime Minister John Vorster, the paper said in an editorial.

However, today's lead editorial in the Rhodesia Herald countered that the assault was motivated by purely military reasons:

"The terrorists must be hammered hard and if that entails raids across the border in hot pursuit, well and good. It is senseless to sit and wait to be attacked. It does no good for the morale of the people and it can only encourage the terrorists. Our hope is that they have dealt the enemy a solid blow."

Whatever the reasons, the result is a new wave of tension. *Although Rhodesians are generally* pleased about the guerrilla setback, they are concerned about the possible repercussions from guerrillas and their sources of support, black Africa and the Eastern bloc.

Mozambique has already charged that "an invasion force launched a major military assault on an independent, sovereign nation," implying grounds for further support of the guerrillas with its own troops, estimated to number 15,000. There is also fear that the action will provide "an excuse" for new commitments and support from Eastern-bloc nations, especially the Soviet Union, militant African states, and Cuba, whose troops helped decide the civil war in Angola.

British Position

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Foreign Office said today that Britain does not recognize the right of "hot pursuit" by armed forces across international frontiers.

"Our position is that there should be no hot pursuit. We do not recognize the right of hot pursuit across international frontiers, nor is it recognized in international law," a spokesman said.

No Date Set At Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith insists that the Rhodesian settlement plan, drawn up by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, specifies that whites retain control of these two posts. The nationalists reject this condition and demand that Africans take over the two key posts.

Following today's meeting at the Palais des Nations, the participants voiced the same conflicting opinions heard in recent days: Mr. Richard remained optimistic white Mr. Smith and several nationalist delegates were generally gloomy.

Robert Mugabe, a militant with close links to the guerrilla forces, said: "We are making progress but Smith is not."

Mr. Smith said he was uncertain when he would return to Geneva. He is leaving a delegation headed by P.K. van der Byl, Rhodesia's foreign minister, a hard liner whose acid public comments about Africans have dismayed even some members of Mr. Smith's party.

Mr. Smith said that "as soon as they are ready to get on and talk about what we have come to talk about, then I will be back."

Iranian Diplomat Wounded in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Homayoun Keykavoussi, counselor of the Iranian embassy, was shot and seriously wounded and a policeman was wounded in the leg by unidentified assailants today in a residential neighborhood of northwest Paris, the police reported.

Witnesses said Mr. Keykavoussi's assailant escaped on a small motorcycle and the policeman was wounded by a second man as he gave pursuit.

The police said Mr. Keykavoussi was "in very serious condition" at Beaujon Hospital.

Dutch-Soviet Flights

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Dutch and Soviet airlines have agreed to continue flights between Moscow and Amsterdam for a further month pending discussions on a revenue-sharing dispute, Western airline sources said yesterday.

Helms Resigns Post As U.S. Envoy in Iran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Richard Helms, the former director of the CIA, has resigned as U.S. ambassador to Iran, administration sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Helms decided to quit before a winner was announced in the presidential election in order to make it plain that he wanted to step down no matter who was elected. They said Mr. Helms, 64, decided it was time to leave after more than 30 years of government service.

Kennedy to Greece

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., will visit Greece Monday through Nov. 11 as the private guest of Premier Constantine Caramanlis, a government spokesman announced.

Ford Votes in Grand Rapids Unveils Mural on His Life

(Continued from Page 1)

Transportation Secretary William Coleman, plus his onetime Navy commanding officer and a former college classmate.

The President spoke directly to the electorate only at the end.

He spoke while seated in his office in his official airplane. He was in his shirtsleeves, a vest and a rakish red tie.

His voice husky and circles around his eyes apparently indicating fatigue, Mr. Ford appealed for the ballots and prayers of Americans.

"I promise and I pledge you that I will not let you down," Mr. Ford said.

Old Home Movies

Mr. Ford's program—each network half-hour cost $100,000—included old home movies, old photographs and shots of Mr. Ford as a Michigan football player. He also was shown with world leaders, his children and his staff in the Oval Office.

He mentioned a cut in spending and a cut in inflation. Foreign affairs were recalled with a film segment of Mr. Ford's trip to China and one showing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's return from Mideast talks.

Rousing marches gave way to violin music as a narrator introduced Betty Ford as "loving wife, mother and campaigner." With the music swelling, the narrator said: "Gerald and Betty Ford are a love story."

He is, daughter Susan Ford said in the broadcast, "very much like any other parent."

In Russell, Kan., Sen. Dole ended his campaign today by [illegible] with his family and joking to a large crowd that "if anything goes wrong today I might have to move out."

Hundreds of persons turned out to greet Sen. Dole on the front lawn of his mother's home before he cast his ballot. Mayor Roger Williams proclaimed "Bob Dole Day" in this community of 5,500 where Sen. Dole grew [illegible]

Nixons Voted Early By Absentee Ballot

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat, who is recovering from a stroke, voted by absentee ballot in advance of today's presidential election.

Mr. Nixon's aide, retired marine Col. Jack Brennan, voted and then told waiting newsmen, "The Nixons voted absentee ballot." Asked how Mrs. Nixon, who suffered a stroke July 7, was doing, Col. Brennan shrugged and said, "It's a slow process, but she is doing well."

Greece, Turkey Open 2 Aegean Conferences

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Greek and Turkish diplomats opened negotiations here today on the nations' drawn-out dispute over the use of air space over the Aegean Sea.

The talks coincided with the start of a parallel negotiation in Bern, over shipping and oil exploration rights in Aegean sea areas close to Turkey's coast and to Greek islands.

هكذا من الأصل

Winning in Electoral College or House

Presidents Lost in Popular Vote

David E. Rosenbaum

SHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT). ree times in U.S. history a dent has taken office after ving fewer popular votes than ponent. e possibility exists because r the Constitution, presidents elected not by popular votes ionwide but by the Electoral ge.

ere are 538 members of the toral College, a body that s meets as a group and members are little known public.

Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives combined. There are also three electors from the District of Columbia. All the electoral votes from a state go to the candidate with the highest popular vote in that state, regardless of the size of his majority or plurality.

Thus, a candidate who carries Alaska receives three electoral votes, whether he wins the state by 50 votes or 50,000. Similarly, a candidate who carries California will receive all 45 of its electoral votes even if he has only a few more popular votes than an opponent.

To be elected, a candidate must receive a majority, or 270, of the votes in the Electoral College. If no candidate wins a majority of the electors, the election is decided by the House of Representatives.

Although in years past there has been a real possibility of the decision's being thrown into the House, such an occurrence was regarded as highly unlikely this year. It was considered inconceivable that any third-party candidate could carry a state and thus win electors. It was thought certain that the only way that the House could be called on to settle the election was if Jimmy Carter and President Ford each receive 269 electoral votes.

If the election should by chance go to the House to be resolved, each state delegation would get one vote, and the candidate winning the majority of delegations would be declared the winner.

It was in the 19th century that three men who had lost in the national popular vote were elevated to the presidency.

In 1824, four candidates received electoral votes, but none received a majority. The election was decided by the House, which gave the presidency to John Quincy Adams, although Andrew Jackson had received half again as many popular votes.

In 1876, Rutherford Hayes won in the Electoral College by a one-vote margin, although Samuel Tilden had received nearly 51 per cent of the popular vote and better than 260,000 more popular votes than had Hayes.

In 1888, Benjamin Harrison, by carrying such large states as New York and Pennsylvania with small pluralities, won a clear victory in the Electoral College, although Grover Cleveland polled 100,000 more votes nationwide.

Four times in this century—1916, 1948, 1960 and 1968—small shifts of the popular vote in a few selected states would have changed the outcome in the Electoral College.

In 1960, a shift of fewer than a total of 12,000 votes in five states would have elected Richard Nixon instead of John Kennedy.

In some states, electors are not bound to vote for the candidate who has carried their states, and occasionally electors have cast ballots for other candidates. Such stray votes, however, have never affected the outcome of an election.

The winning electors will meet Dec. 13 in their state capitals to cast their votes. The ballots will be sent to the president of the Senate, Vice-President Rockefeller, who will open them before the Senate and House on Jan. 6.

Senate Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—A total of 33 senators were [illegible]. The seats were held by 20 Republicans, [illegible] one Conservative-Republican and one Independent.

[illegible] seats up for election are held by 27 Democrats, [illegible] Republicans.

[illegible] abbreviation of the senator who now holds each [illegible] after the state name.

[illegible] seeking re-election are followed by the notation (I). Senators elected today are in bold face.

[illegible] Bernardo S. Doganiero, Soc. Labor.
Hannibal Gundari, Lib't.
Leif Johnson, Liberal.

NEW MEXICO (D.)
Harrison Schmidt, R.
Joseph M. Montoya, D. (I).
Malcolm Dillon, Am. Ind.
Ernesto B. Borunda, Raza Unida.

NEW YORK (C.-R.)
James L. Buckley, Cons.-R. (I).
Daniel P. Moynihan, D.-Liberal.
Marcia Gallo, Soc. Worker.
Arnold Johnson, Comm.
Martin E. Nixon, Free Lib't.
Elijah C. Boyd, Labor.

NORTH DAKOTA (D.)
Robert Stroup, R.
Quentin N. Burdick, D. (I).
Clarence Haggard, Am.

OHIO (R.)
Robert Taft jr. R. (I).
Howard M. Metzenbaum, D.
Donald E. Babcock, Am.
Emma L. Fundaburk, Ind.
Melissa Singler, Ind.
John O'Neill, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA (R.)
H. John Heinz 3d, R.
William J. Green, D.
Frank Kinces, Comm.
Bernard Salera, Labor.
Frederick W. Stanton, Soc. Worker.
Andrew J. Watson, Constitutional.

RHODE ISLAND (D.)
John H. Chafee, R.
Richard Lorder, D.
Margaret Cann, Comm.

TENNESSEE (R.)
Bill Brock, R. (I).
James Sasser, D.
Mark Clark Bates, Ind.
Willie C. Jacox, Ind.
Arnold Zandi, Ind.

TEXAS (D.)
Alan Steelman, R.
Lloyd Bentsen, D. (I).
Marjorie P. Gallion, Am.
Pedro Vasquez, Soc. Worker.

UTAH (D.)
Orrin Hatch, R.
Frank E. Moss, D. (I).
George Batchelor, Am.
Steve Trotter, Lib't.

VERMONT (R.)
Robert T. Stafford, R. (I).
Thomas P. Salmon, D.
Nancy Kaufman, Liberty Union.

VIRGINIA (Ind.)
No Republican.
Elmo Zumwalt, D.
Harry F. Byrd jr. Ind. (I).
Martin H. Perper, Ind.

WASHINGTON (D.)
George Brown, R.
Henry M. Jackson, D. (I).

WEST VIRGINIA (D.)
No Republican.
Robert C. Byrd, Dem. (I).

WISCONSIN (D.)
Stanley York, R.
William Proxmire, D. (I).
Robert Schwartz, Soc. Worker.
William O. Hart, Dem. Socialist.
Robert E. Nordlander, Soc. Labor.
Michael A. Maclaurin, Labor.

WYOMING (D.)
Malcolm Wallop, R.
Gale W. McGee, D. (I).

Governors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Governors were to be elected in 14 states today. The offices being filled are now held by 8 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Seven Republicans, 28 Democrats, and one independent hold the 36 governorships not subject to elections this year.

The length of the governor's term is listed after the name of each state where there is a race this year. The notation (R) or (D) at the end of this line shows the party of the incumbent governor.

The names of incumbents seeking re-election are followed by the notation (I). Governors elected today are in bold face.

[illegible] (2 years) D.
[illegible] Griffith, R.
[illegible] Pryor, D. (I).

[illegible] (4 years) D.
[illegible] S. Dupont 4th, R.
[illegible] W. Tribbitt, D. (I).

[illegible] W. Cripps, Am.
[illegible] Conner, Prohib.

[illegible] (2 years) D.
[illegible] R. Thompson, R.
[illegible] J. Howlett, D.

[illegible] (4 years) R.
[illegible] R. Bowen, R. (I).
[illegible] A. Conrad, D.
[illegible] P. Talbot, Am.
[illegible] L. Washington, Labor.

[illegible] (4 years) R.
[illegible] S. Bond, R. (I).
[illegible] Teasdale, D.
[illegible] Strifler, Ind.

[illegible] (4 years) D.
[illegible] L. Woodahl, R.
[illegible] L. Judge, D. (I).

[illegible] (2 y.) R.
[illegible] Thomson, R. (I).
[illegible] V. Spence, D.

[illegible] (4 y.) R.
[illegible] T. Flaherty, R.
James B. Hunt jr., D.
H. P. Seawell jr., Am.
Arlan K. Andrews, Lib't.

NORTH DAKOTA (4 years) D.
Richard Elkin, R.
Arthur A. Link, D. (I).
Martin Vasler, Am.

RHODE ISLAND (2 years) D.
James H. Taft, R.
J. Joseph Garraby, D.
John C. Swift, Tod.
Stewart L. Engel, Lib't.

UTAH (4 years) D.
Vernon B. Romney, R.
Scott Matheson, D.
L. S. Brown, Am.
Betty Bates, concerned citizens.

VERMONT (2 years) D.
Richard Snelling, R.
Stella Hackel, D.
Bernard Sanders, Liberty Union.

WASHINGTON (4 years) R.
John Spellmann, R.
Dixy Lee Ray, D.

WEST VIRGINIA (4 years) R.
Cecil H. Underwood, R.
John D. Rockefeller 4th, D.

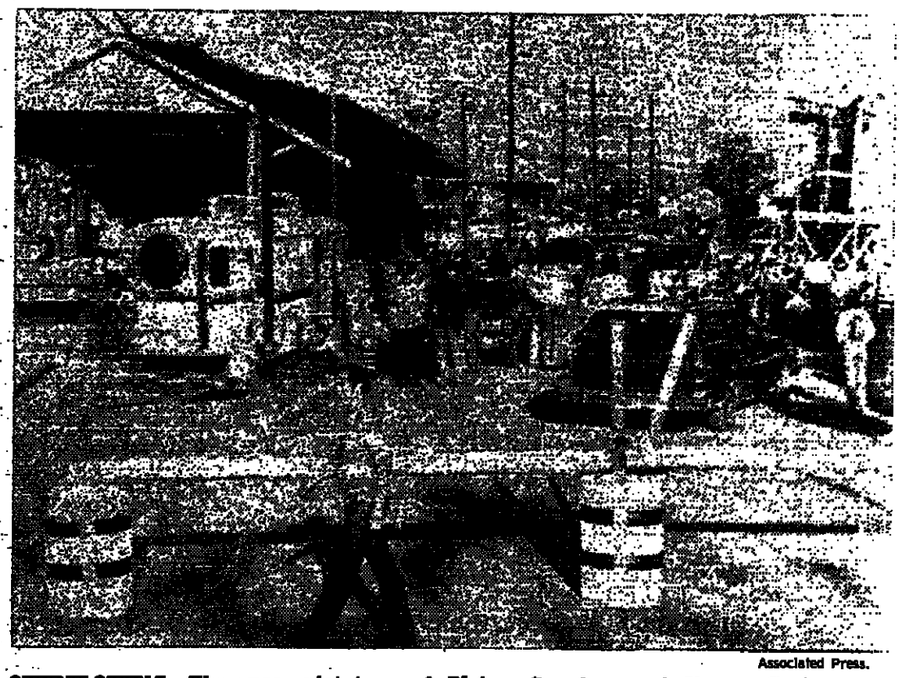
Electoral Votes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The President of the United States is chosen by the Electoral College, whose members are elected in popular vote.

In voting for a presidential candidate, voters are actually voting for a slate of electors pledged to the candidate.

Each state has as many electors as it has members of Congress. The District of Columbia has three electoral votes. A minimum of 270 votes in the Electoral College is needed to win.

State	Electoral Votes	Won by
Ala.	9	na
Alaska	3	na
Ariz.	6	na
Ark.	6	na
Calif.	45	na
Colo.	7	na
Conn.	8	na
Del.	3	na
Dist. of Col.	3	na
Fla.	17	na
Ga.	12	na
Hawaii	4	na
Idaho	4	na
Ill.	26	na
Ind.	1	na
Iowa	8	na
Kansas	7	na
Ky.	9	na
La.	10	na
Maine	4	na
Md.	10	na
Mass.	14	na
Mich.	21	na
Minn.	10	na
Miss.	7	na
Mo.	12	na
Mont.	4	na
Neb.	5	na
Nev.	3	na
N. Hamp.	4	na
N. Jersey	17	na
N. Mex.	4	na
New York	41	na
N. Car.	13	na
N. Dak.	3	na
Ohio	25	na
Okla.	8	na
Oregon	6	na
Penn.	27	na
R. I.	4	na
S. Car.	8	na
S. Dak.	4	na
Tenn.	10	na
Texas	26	na
Utah	4	na
Vt.	3	na
Va.	12	na
Wash.	9	na
W. Va.	6	na
Wis.	11	na
Wyo.	3	na



Associated Press.

OVERFLOWING—The once quiet town of Plains, Ga., home of Jimmy Carter, was bursting at the seams as newsmen and tourists poured in on Election Day.

After His Church Bars Preacher

Black Democrats Rally to Carter's Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov 2 (AP).—Black Democrats flocked to Jimmy Carter's defense while President Ford's backers yesterday dispatched a telegram to some 375 to 400 black ministers and field workers questioning Mr. Carter's response to a racial incident at his Baptist church in Plains, Ga.

The Carter supporters said the church incident may have been politically motivated but would have either no impact on today's vote or would actually help the Democratic presidential candidate.

A black preacher and activist, the Rev. Clennon King of the nondenominational Divine Mission in Albany, Ga., applied for membership in the Plains Baptist church last week. His application was rejected by vote of the church deacons. Sunday's services were canceled and Mr. King was turned away when he arrived with reporters.

The Ford group's telegram recounted the incident and questioned, "If the former Georgia governor and lifelong member of the Plains Baptist church cannot influence the decisions and opinions of his own church, can we expect him to influence the issues and opinions of the United States Congress?"

The telegram was signed "President Ford Committee, Washington, D.C."

Committee Repudiates It

A President Ford Committee spokesman said today that the telegram was "in terrible taste, and if we had known about it, we would have stopped it."

Ron Weber, the Ford campaign spokesman, denied that the campaign's head, James Baker 3d, had authorized the telegram signed the "President Ford Committee."

Mr. Weber said the telegram was drawn up and sent out by Martin Dinkins and several others on the People for Ford Committee's "black desk." The People for Ford Committee is a component of the President Ford Committee. The "black desk" focuses on issues concerning black voters.

"Sunday afternoon the black desk got this information from AP radio and sort of took it upon themselves to send it out," Mr. Weber said. It should have been cleared with higher campaign officials, who would not have authorized it, he added.

In St. Louis, Rep. William Clay, D-Mo., a Carter backer, called a news conference with 10 black ministers who had received the telegram to denounce it. Rep. Clay said, "It surprised me that the Ford people would attempt to exploit the Bible and the church for political purposes, especially at this late hour of the game."

'Too Low a Politics'

In Atlanta, deputy Carter press secretary Betty Rainwater said, "I feel that such manipulation and an effort to lay the blame on Jimmy Carter for all of this is a little too low a politics for the President Ford Committee to be taking part in, but we have grown to expect that from them."

Yesterday morning, Mr. Carter called a news conference in Sacramento, Calif., on a few minutes' notice to say he disagreed with the deacons' action but would not resign from the church. He said the incident may have been "partially at least politically motivated," noting that Mr. King is not from Plains, not a Baptist and has run for public office as a Republican.

Meanwhile, on Mr. Carter's campaign plane, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King jr., said, "We think that the raising of this issue at this time has been instigated and is consistent with the low level on which the campaign against Gov. Carter has been run." The Albany minister is not related to the King family of civil-rights fame.

Earlier, Dr. Martin Luther King sr., father of the slain civil-rights leader, said in Atlanta, "Jimmy Carter may be part of that congregation, but he's never been one to keep people out of the church over their race."

Associated Press.

VOTING FOR HIMSELF—Lester Maddox, the American Independent party's candidate for president, voting in Marietta, Ga. The former governor and former lieutenant governor of Georgia had to stand in line for almost an hour before he got his turn at the machine. Alabama Gov. George Wallace was AIP candidate in 1972.

China Scorns Election in U.S., Asserts Tough Foreign View

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Nov. 2.—A Chinese government official, asked yesterday what China expects from the next president of the United States, brushed off the importance of today's election.

"We expect nothing from the American president elected by the monopolistic bourgeoisie of the United States," an official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reported to have told a group of visiting French journalists.

The official, according to an Agence France-Presse correspondent who was present at a briefing for the French journalists, then reiterated, in relatively tough language, China's policy toward the United States.

Relations Criticized

"Since the signing of the Shanghai communiqué [in 1972] Sino-American relations have improved. We are happy to develop relations with the United States on the basis of Shanghai principles but so far relations have not been normalized. The United States must bear full responsibility for that and not China."

"To realize normalization," the official continued, "the United States must break with Taiwan, must break its defense treaty and must pull out its troops."

The Chinese official's dismissal of the U.S. presidental race is in line with indications that China is not particularly enthralled with either President Ford or Jimmy Carter. If Chinese officials had a favorite candidate it probably was Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., because of his calls for a stronger defense posture vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, but who withdrew from the Democratic party primaries this spring after suffering a number of defeats.

Mr. Ford's biggest drawback, from the Chinese point of view, has been his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, who is viewed with suspicion by the Chinese for his advocacy of U.S.-Soviet détente.

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More Than 90 Per Cent

Swedes, West Germans Seen Tops in Voter Participation

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Nov. 2.—Two European democracies, West Germany and Sweden may have found the practical limit for voluntary voter participation in national elections.

In both countries this fall, more than 90 per cent of the eligible voters took part in parliamentary elections and in each case the turnout was within a small number of the national record for participation.

Foreign analysts studying both elections have found several reasons for the strong interest individuals display in politics in the two countries—reasons associated both with the practical procedures for voting and the national cultures.

Like most Europeans, Swedes and West Germans vote on Sundays, when there are fewer activities to take attention away from voting.

ID Cards

Neither country requires registration in advance for voters. On the other hand, citizens of both countries are required to carry government identification cards from the kind of central register that many civil libertarians have charged would be unacceptable in the United States.

In Sweden and West Germany, voting by mail is easy for people away from their homes on election day. The ballots only have to be postmarked before the polls close.

Another major factor in turning out voters is that Swedes and Germans truly belong to their parties, paying dues and receiving membership cards.

Party members meet in caucuses and send delegations to national conventions, where the decisions are made on platforms and the election of leaders. There are no primary elections to nominate candidates, as in the United States.

Friends, Neighbors

On elections days, party members work hard to get their friends and neighbors to vote. Union members are especially important in helping the Social Democratic party, but all parties have their foot soldiers.

West Germany and Sweden have proportional electoral systems and votes for small parties really matter. The only barrier is that parties must achieve a minimum vote level of 5 per cent in order to elect members to parliament.

The countries' chiefs of government are then chosen by parliamentary majorities. In West Germany, the current majority is a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats.

In Sweden in September, the election produced a new government coalition composed of the conservatives, Liberals and Center party members. After 44 years of dominating government, the Social Democrats lost power.

Every Vote

The outcome in Sweden was determined by a shift of only 1 per cent in the total vote, giving individuals a strong feeling that every vote counted.

In both West Germany and Sweden, the societies are stable and homogeneous. Families are less inclined to move from one town to another, as is characteristic in the United States.

To most observers, however, these factors provide only part of the explanation of why West Germans and Swedes turn out at the polls in such large numbers.

"There is a strong sense of duty in both countries," an American who has lived in both countries commented. "People just think it is important to vote."

Old, Young

The Swedes have one of the oldest parliamentary democracies in the world and the West Germans have one of the youngest. Germany had experimented briefly with the system during the 1920s, a test that ended with the assumption of power by Hitler in 1933.

The first postwar election in West Germany, in 1949, brought out 78.5 per cent of the voters. In each succeeding election, the percentage has been higher, with the last two elections—in 1972 and last Oct. 3—registering 91 per cent participation.

To many foreign experts, the West Germans seemed to be displaying their skill and interest in making a democracy function well following the Nazi experience.

But there also seemed to be another factor motivating the West Germans—that their country borders two of the most tightly controlled Communist regimes of Europe, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Proxy Vote

"Remember, you are voting for the people in East Germany, too," Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democrats, repeatedly told campaign audiences this fall.

Reports filtered across the heavily guarded border that the East Germans, most of whom can receive television and radio programs from the West, showed intense interest in the election.

West Germany has received 4.25 million refugees from Communist Eastern European in the last 25 years, and the refugees not only take an active part in West German politics but also provide an example of the differences in life in Western and Eastern Europe.

© Los Angeles Times

Betting Turning Toward Carter At Ladbroke's

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Although President Ford remained the favorite in the presidential election, betting at a top London bookmaker late today was turning toward Jimmy Carter.

Ladbroke's said that £20,000 ($32,000) had been bet on Mr. Carter by mid-afternoon, changing Mr. Ford's odds from the day's high of 8-11 to 4-5. Ladbroke's quoted Mr. Carter at even money.

Bookmaker William Hill said that it was still calling 4-5, Mr. Carter 21-10. Mr. Carter had been the favorite until yesterday when £25,000 were placed on Mr. Ford.

Ford Wins at Harry's

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Gerald Ford edged Jimmy Carter by 277 votes to 274 when the ballot box was opened today in a straw vote conducted by Harry's New York Bar here. Eugene McCarthy received 7 votes.

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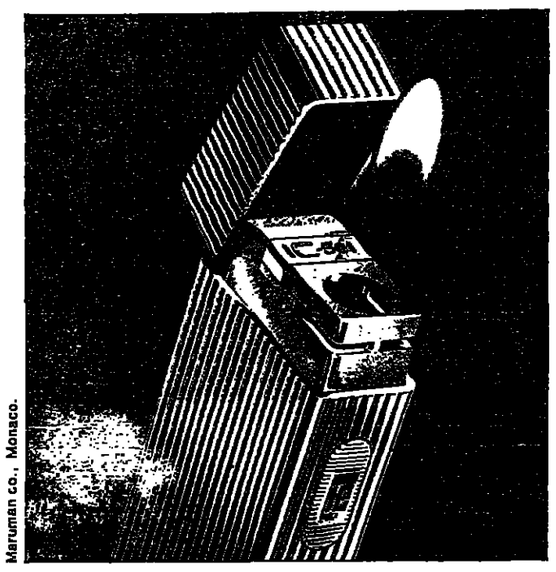

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Ford Aides Deny Charges Of Politicking

Farm, Israel Moves Unaffected by Vote

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP). —When President Ford agreed to provide Israel with new, highly sophisticated weaponry last month, the White House disdained suggestions that it was an effort to court the Jewish vote.

Two days later, the administration announced a 50-per-cent increase in wheat-price supports and smaller increases for corn and other grains, again dismissing any insinuation that the action was politically inspired.

Never mind that the higher farm-price supports were ordered just 24 hours after officials at the Department of Agriculture had solemnly announced that there was "no economic justification" for such assistance.

Forget that the electronic military equipment approved for Israel had been previously denied that nation. Or that the White House setting for the arms announcement came just a day before Mr. Ford was to meet with Jewish leaders in Brooklyn. Such thoughts were, in the words of White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, "unworthy of an answer."

Moving into the final days with the muscle power of his incumbency solidly flexed, Mr. Ford arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, to issue his long-awaited statement on nuclear policy.

The plans, he said, included money to expand the government's uranium-enrichment plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, spelling "6,000 new jobs for southern Ohio."

Administration straight men, meanwhile, assured reporters that presidential politics had nothing to do with the substance or timing of the nuclear news.

Neither, of course, did the Ford administration's simultaneous announcement in New York City of nearly $90 million in federal transit subsidies for subways, commuter rail and bus systems, and even a start on waterborne mass-transit service.

Federal mass-transit officials dispatched to New York for the announcement denied any politics, as usual. The New York Daily News, which has endorsed Mr. Ford, gave the story a front-page banner headline, "We Get 90M Dollars in Transit Aid." The New York Times, which has endorsed Jimmy Carter, consigned it to relative obscurity on an inside page in its second section.

Blessings for Washington, D.C., came Saturday with an administration move to give more public construction dollars to minority (race, national-origin, etc.) contractors bidding for work on the metro subway system. Minority contractors around the United States will get similar treatment.

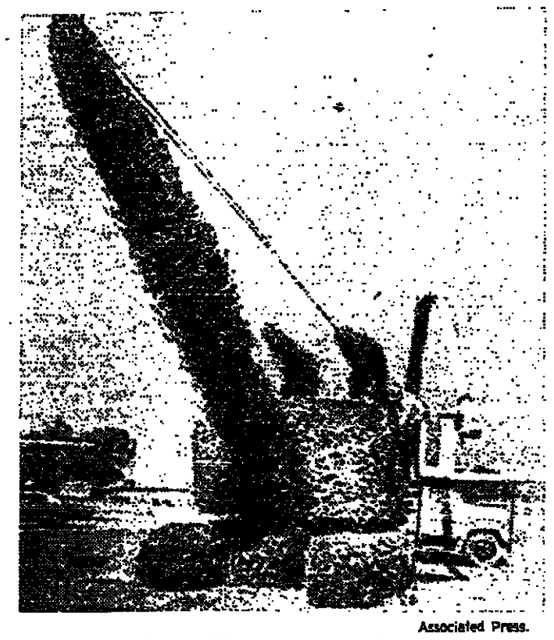
The announcement was made, after gathering dust at the Department of Transportation for more than a month, by the only Republican incumbent on the District of Columbia City Council, who said, grinning broadly, that he had "nothing to do with the timing" of the federal decision.

Then there was Mr. Ford's proposal of a 10-year program to "double America's heritage of national parks, recreation areas, wildlife sanctuaries, urban parks and historic sites."

It turned out that all of the $141 million he requested for the current year previously had been authorized by Congress, and that the parks plan depends mostly on using vast acreage already owned by the federal government in Alaska.

Soviet Army Promotion

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—Soviet Col. Gen. Anatoly Gribkov, who was recently appointed chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact nations, has been promoted to the rank of general of the army, an official announcement said.



Associated Press.

CLIP JOB—Steven West of Lakeland, Fla., trimming his topiary crane that he made up of iron rods, channel iron, plywood and 280 shrubs. It stands outside the office of a heavy machinery dealer.

Dating From Colonial Days

Atmosphere of Old Germany Thrives in Changing Namibia

By Henry Kamm

SWAKOPMUND, South-West Africa (NYT).—"Heil Hitler," said the black gas station attendant matter-of-factly to the departing customer, raising his right arm to the traditional height.

He offered the outdated salute after a pleasant conversation in which he explained the fluency of his German by the fact that his father had been a feldwebel, or sergeant, in the German imperial army in this former German colony. It appeared not to be a joke, but rather a greeting that he had exchanged before with German customers.

"When I first came here," the German girl at the reception desk of the Hansa Hotel said, "I could hardly believe it. This place is more German than Germany."

Swakopmund was a coastal resort built for the refreshment of colonial society from the heat of South-West Africa's interior. South Africa, which conquered it in 1915, has built its own buildings in this town in which 7,000 whites live. A comparable number of blacks and "coloreds" are housed on the other side of the tracks. But South Africa's influence has not changed the town's Wilhelmine appearance.

German Names

Kaiser - Wilhelmstrasse is the name of the main street. Near the shorefront, it is traversed by a street named after the Kaiser's chancellor, Bismarck; many of the other cross streets bear the names of the Kaiser's generals. But Goeringstrasse is not named after the Nazi leader but his father, a colonial administrator. The shop signs are mainly in German; many of the goods on sale are imported from Germany or made in the German tradition. The bookstore would do proud by a German city much larger than Swakopmund, the Café Anton offers all the traditional *Kuchen* and *Torte*, with or without a gob of *Schlagsahne*.

On the monument to the marines who fell in the Herero uprising of 1904—adjudged by historians to be a classic genocide of an indigenous people by colonial forces—the flag of the Kaiser's army is flown on festive occasions. The territory is called Sudwest by the quarter of the white population whose first tongue is German. A strong Nazi movement existed in South-West Africa until the Germans were interned during World War II, and vestiges, strengthened by Nazis who took refuge here after the war, survive. They dream of restoring the Sudwest that used to be white.

The rest of the world is considering how long it will be before this South African-ruled territory will become a free country with 765,000 black citizens taking over the government from 100,000 whites. But Germans are also in the forefront of the political struggle to create an independent, multiracial country of Namibia, as the territory is known by nationalists. The German-language daily Allgemeine Zeitung strongly expresses that view.

Germans have offered no more resistance to the integration of many public facilities than other whites in the territory. Since last year, South-West Africa—unlike "the republic," as South Africa is called here—has removed separate entrances to public buildings and lifted the color bar at hotels and restaurants.

It is the slightly more relaxed atmosphere between the races, as well as the depth of the German tradition, that most strike the visitor from South Africa.

Racial Attitudes

But there are hard limits in racial attitudes that differ little from those in "the republic" and which were expressed in many casual conversations. A hitchhiker, a 23-year-old Afrikaner teaching woodworking at a uranium mine near here, expounded what probably were representative racial views in 200 miles of driving.

He thought he was typical of his generation, he said, more modern than that of his parents. They would not accept multiracial government; he would. He would accept blacks living in the house next door and their children sharing classrooms with the children he and his wife are hoping for.

But he added that whatever he said did not go for his wife, who comes from "the republic." She is unhappy in South-West Africa, he said, because of the racial situation now and its prospects for the future. If majority rule comes, he said, they will probably cross the border with many others.

The young man did not exchange a word with the black hitchhiker who rode along for half the way, although they work at the same mine. After the black got out, the young man was asked if he had minded the other man's presence. "No," he said, reluctantly. Would he have minded if his wife had also been in the car? "Probably," he replied.

Viking Ends Search for Life on Mars

Fails in New Test On Sample of Soil

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). —Viking-2 found no dead organic matter in the soil sample it took from under a rock on Mars, and scientists have given up using Viking to confirm or disprove the existence of life on the planet.

"That's just about it, the last chance we had to find fossils on Mars with Viking," Viking planning director Genkry Lee said yesterday from Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the site from which Viking is directed. "I think we have to conclude that there is no hope of finding dead organisms on Mars with Viking."

The last of three tests by Viking-2 of a soil sample dug from under a rock rolled over by the spacecraft's mechanical arm showed no signs of fossil life. The test was done by heating the sample to 900 degrees, hot enough to break down any complex amino acid that would have been left behind if living organisms had perished there.

The sample was the second analyzed by Viking-2 for fossil organics and almost surely the last. The instrument that does the organic analysis on Viking had only two of its three ovens in working condition. An oven can only be used once for each soil sample.

Life Itself

If scientists have given up looking for the fossils that would confirm life, they have not given up looking for life itself on Mars.

A fourth sample, dug up by Viking-1 on Mars, was analyzed today for evidence of photosynthesis, which it found. It was the third time Viking-1 found that something in the soil was synthesizing its own organic matter.

"The question of life on Mars is still up in the air but the question of organic synthesis is not up in the air," Mr. Lee said. "Organic synthesis is going on in the soils of Mars."

Mr. Lee said that life could be producing the organic synthesis or that an exotic inorganic chemistry could be responsible.

R.M. McClintock, Long U.S. Envoy, Dies in Accident

BEAUNE, France, Nov. 2 (AP). —Robert Mills McClintock, 67, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon when in 1958 President Eisenhower ordered the U.S Marines into that Middle East country, was run over by a car and fatally injured last night.

Mr. McClintock suffered fractures of the skull and legs and died in a Beaune hospital.

A career diplomat, he joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1931 and served in it for 44 years, retiring as ambassador to Venezuela in 1975.

He was ambassador to Cambodia, Lebanon, Argentina and Venezuela and held lesser posts in Panama, Chile, Japan, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, Vietnam and at the United Nations.

Mr. McClintock had been in Lebanon less than six months when a Moslem uprising led by Saeb Salam, Kamal Jumblat and Rashid Karami threatened the country's Christian President, Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Chamoun appealed to President Eisenhower, charging that the Moslems wanted to open the country to Soviet influence. The U.S. president ordered U.S. forces to land in support of Mr. Chamoun. They were withdrawn after the installation of a compromise president, Fuad Chehab.

Pierre Lyautey

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Pierre Lyautey, 83, a journalist and author who was the nephew of French colonial army leader Marshal Louis Lyautey, died here yesterday, his family announced.

Peru Purchases 36 Soviet Planes

LIMA, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Peruvian Air Force has bought 36 supersonic fighter planes from the Soviet Union, the government announced today. It is the first such purchase by a Latin American country other than Cuba.

Confirming a New York Times report of two weeks ago (IHT, Oct. 14), Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente said at a news conference today that the Russians made the "most attractive" offer in bidding by arms suppliers from the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

Well informed sources said that the planes cost about $250 million under lenient credit terms. Western intelligence experts say that the planes are export versions of the Sukhoi-22, which is believed to fly at twice the speed of sound.

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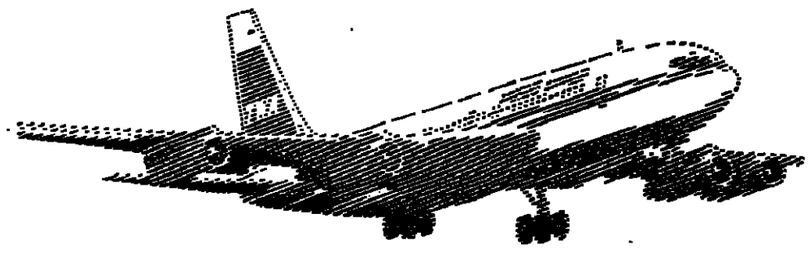

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tivities of Tongsun Park

Korean Bribes in U.S. Said ondoned by Regime in Seoul

By John Saar

SOUL, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Kore is mounting here that the th Korean government, both w of wheeler-dealer Tongsun t's questionable political ac ties in Washington and oun ed them, at least to the extent permitting his Seoul-based nesses to flourish.

South Korean legislators said erday, he has been warning government for two years Tongsun Park was damaging country's image in the United tes.

warned him," said opposi national assemblyman Oh Se ng. "There was reason to be e that what he was doing over re was bribery."

ded the government wished to e to Tongsun Park, it could ve forced him to Seoul ding going, but the influential ntongsun Park reportedly, ac ding to government sources in s capital. Tongsun Park runs shipping firm and two trading mpanies from offices in Seoul and has purchased a high school, a supermarket chain and a $400,000 house this year.

U.S. newspapers, citing U.S government sources, have reported that Tongsun Park is a private businessman who worked for the Korean CIA under the direction of President Park Chung Hee to buy congressional support. Such allegations cannot be investigated in the heavily restricted environment of South Korea. However the apparent absence of government sanctions against Mr. Park's business operations offers circumstantial support to the theory.

Assemblyman Oh, who studied at American University and is an expert on U.S.-South Korean relations, said he has constantly criticised Tongsun Park as "a careless, irresponsible businessman."

Mr. Oh said he plans to ask tomorrow for a government inquiry into allegations that Tongsun Park made illegal payments to past and present U.S. congressmen on orders from the South Korean government. Mr. Oh said he would argue that a continuing news blackout on the controversy was against the national interest.

"If the government is not linked to Park, why don't we have a free discussion of the subject? Our country is being damaged. There is wrongdoing by somebody and we must dig into it," he said.

Clarification Urged

Mr. Oh said that the presidential decree which crippled press freedom should not be used to protect possible criminal conduct. He said he doubted that Tongsun Park is a paid KCIA agent, but believes it essential "to clarify whether he worked for the government."

Under the government of President Park, critics of its policies often have been jailed. Making critical comments to foreigners has been considered particularly reprehensible.

It now seems there was a split in official Korean attitudes to Tongsun Park's activities. While he was allowed to continue operating for years after rumors first began circulating, South Korea's ambassador to Washington, Hahm Pyong Choon, is known to have disapproved. Other officials sought to have him barred from the presidential residence in Seoul.

A U.S. source called the corruption scheme "downright dangerous." "Korea needs us and these things are going to undermine their support in the Congress," he said.

The United States sold $563.2 million worth of goods on concessional terms to South Korea from 1962 to last year. Another $871 million worth was given in grants for humanitarian relief.

If, as has been alleged, Tongsun Park took commissions from U.S. funds, Western diplomatic sources here believe he must have rigged the bidding through the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Oh claimed that the visit to Korea in April, 1974, of 22 congressmen under the leadership of congressman Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., was organised by Tongsun Park. The then U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Philip Habib, spotted Tongsun Park among the welcoming committee and advised the host officials that he would leave unless Tongsun Park was removed. Tongsun Park, who was on a first-name basis with the congressman, disappeared but only briefly, Mr. Oh added.

Sworn Statements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—U.S. Army investigators have obtained sworn statements alleging that some Defense Department employees overseas are part of the ring which has been rigging bids on U.S. military contracts in South Korea.

A Korean businessman in one such statement told the Army's Criminal Investigation Division that several U.S. procurement officials in Korea were bribed from the start to the finish of the contracting process.

Bribe Backer Named to U.S. Trade Panel

[illegible], Va., Nov. 2 [illegible] Edwards, [illegible] in favor [illegible] helping of [illegible] countries [illegible] mode of [illegible] was appointed [illegible] to a governors' task [illegible] improving U.S. states' [illegible] abroad.

enezuela Indicts in Crash of Cuba t That Killed 73

RACAS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Cu exile leader Orlando Bosch three Venezuelan citizens e indicted today for homicide connection with the Oct. 6 sh of a Cuban jetliner which ed all 73 persons on board.

udge Delia Estaba told repor s that the indictment involves Bosch, Luis Posada, a Cuban-n Venezuelan citizen, and tographers Freddy Lugo and nan Ricardo Lozano, current held by local police.

he woman judge accused the r of "homicide and muntan s and use of war weapons" in air disaster.

h, who is wanted in the ted States for parole violation was accused of using "false uments as well as forging uments," Judge Estaba said.

he four have denied having thing to do with the crash of Cubana de Aviacion DC-8 air t, which was on a flight from rgetown, Guyana, to Havana. he plane crashed after take from Barbados, one of several s on its journey to Cuba.

Lugo and Mr. Lozano, who passengers on the Cuban on the Trinidad-Barbados t leg of the flight, were arrested questioning in Port of Spain ct. 7. Trinidadian authorities declared both men "undesir immigrants" and deported to Venezuela on Oct. 26. Bosch and Mr. Posada were sted in Venezuela last month.

o River Rising; reat to Towns

REMONA, Italy, Nov. 2 (UPI). sing floodwaters of the rain len Po River threatened es of northeastern Italian w today and forced thousands ersons to flee their homes. ny rains over the past few have swollen the Po to its st level in 35 years, author said, at several points the had risen more than 20 beyond the safety level.

ite yesterday, a large section iver bank near Stagno Lom o collapsed, destroying ands of acres of crops.

1951, the Po overflowed, ing millions of dollars worth amage to crops and homes.

eli Seamen Back

L AVIV, Nov. 2 (Reuters).— ll merchant seamen yester ended a week-long unofficial that had immobilized 17 Line ships in Israeli ports.

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BOMBING IN PARIS—Jean-Marie Le Pen (right), leader of the far right National Front, talking to reporters yesterday in front of his bomb-destroyed apartment.

Bomb Injures 6, Wrecks 12 Flats At Address of Paris Rightist Chief

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—A powerful bomb this morning wrecked a Paris apartment building housing French extreme rightist leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, injuring two adults and four children.

One of the injured was a baby who was hurled from the fifth floor to the ground but suffered only a broken arm. Mr. Le Pen and his family escaped injury.

Twelve apartments in the building were wrecked by the bomb, estimated by police to have been made of at least five kilograms of dynamite.

Mr. Le Pen's National Front held its annual congress last weekend. Its theme was "the lack of security and the fight against crime in France."

Mr. Le Pen said it was the third bomb attack against him but "the only one really designed to kill." He said the Paris police chief had told him there were an average of two bomb attacks in the city each week.

CIA Threat to Its Security Still a Preoccupation in Cuba

By David Binder

HAVANA, Nov. 2 (NYT).—On the west side of Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion there is a large billboard with a simple legend in huge letters: "CIA" in white, overlaid with "murderer" in black.

It is one of the many illustrations of Cuba's preoccupation—some Cubans call it an obsession—with what is seen as a continuing security threat from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The preoccupation dates from the CIA sponsorship of the Bay of Pigs invasion in April, 1961.

"Your administrations come and go, but the CIA goes on and on with its plans to destroy us," remarked a student at Havana University, as if to say that the intelligence agency was a totally separate entity in Washington living its own clandestine life.

Premier Fidel Castro underscored this attitude in his last major speech, on Oct. 15, saying: "Those who believe the CIA has changed one iota because of the denunciations its hair-raising actions have caused within U.S. society itself are deeply mistaken. Its methods will simply become more subtle and perfidious."

Agent Planted

Mr. Castro also asserted that the CIA had planted an agent in his government with access to the office of Osmani Cienfuegos, secretary to the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet.

However, Mr. Castro also asserted that "the presumed agent recruited by the CIA kept the Cuban government informed, from the very beginning and for 10 years, of all details of every contact he had with it, the equipment and instructions he received."

Officials said Sunday that the double agent would probably be revealed next month.

Cuban concern with the CIA has also been highlighted recently in television interviews, lasting hours, with two men said to be former CIA agents, Manuel des Armas and Carlos Rivero Collado, both of Cuban origin. Last June, the Cuban Institute of Books published Mr. Rivero's book, "The Nephews of Uncle Sam," detailing connections between the agency and anti-Castro Cuban exile activists in Miami.

The CIA is also held responsible in the Cuban press for the sabotage of a Cuban airliner that crashed Oct. 6 off Barbados, killing 73 persons, including 57 Cubans.

An American visiting in Havana is treated these days with a good deal of circumspection by ordinary Cubans and by Cuban officials. The topic of the CIA is rarely raised directly.

CIA Bars Comment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A spokesman for the CIA agency said yesterday that his office would have no comment on the allegation by Mr. Castro that the CIA had planted an agent in the Cuban government.

Last month, a spokesman for the State Department denied charges by Cuba and Guyana that the CIA had been involved in the sabotage of the Cuban airliner that crashed Oct. 6.

Burundi President Micombero Is Deposed by a Military Coup

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—President Michel Micombero was overthrown in a bloodless coup by the military last night, the state radio reported today.

It broadcast an armed forces communiqué which said that Gen. Micombero, who ruled for 10 years, was stripped of all his powers and Burundi's only political party, the Uprona, was dissolved.

The commander in chief of the Burundi Army, Lt. Col. Thomas Ndabemeye, was also dismissed, the communiqué added.

The armed forces, the communiqué said, had been forced to take power against "clans of self-interested politicians avid for personal power and material wealth."

Gen. Micombero had seized power in a bloodless coup in November, 1966, and at first brought relative political stability to this densely populated central African state, which had been the scene of bloody tribal and clan feuds for years.

100,000 Killed in 1972

Tribal strife flared again in 1972. Gen. Micombero said then that almost 100,000 people were killed in the suppression of Hutu tribesmen allegedly attempting a coup.

Gen. Micombero belonged to the Tutsi tribe. Its members total only about 15 per cent of the population, but they have ruled Burundi since they conquered the less warlike, more numerous Hutus almost four centuries ago.

The armed forces' broadcast communiqué said that no one was hurt in last night's coup and the country was calm. But an overnight curfew was being imposed, Bujumbura's airport was shut indefinitely and frontiers were closed, it added.

There was no word of Gen. Micombero's fate.

The country's political and economic situation had deteriorated seriously and "anti-national" groups had taken over with the general's encouragement and protection, the armed forces communiqué said.

(In Brussels, diplomatic sources said that Gen. Micombero might be replaced by Lt. Col. Nelbagaza, described as the No. 2 or 3 man in the army. They named a Maj. Nzabimana as also being a key man in the coup.)

Burundi, which has a population of 3.5 million, was administered by Belgium until it gained independence in 1962.

Neighboring Rwanda was part of the same Belgian-administered League of Nations trust territory, but in Rwanda the Hutu tribe rules.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Husak in Moscow, Pins Medal on Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev met today with Czechoslovak Communist chief Gustav Husak and received from him a second "Hero of Czechoslovakia" gold medal, Tass reported.

Mr. Husak, who arrived in Moscow earlier today, discussed Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and international problems with Mr. Brezhnev, the agency said.

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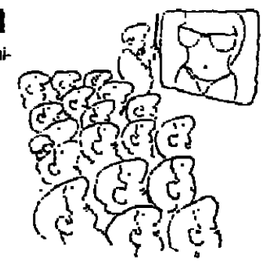

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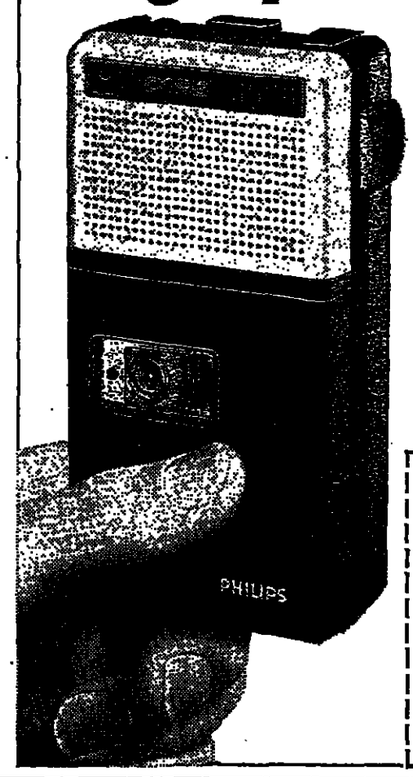

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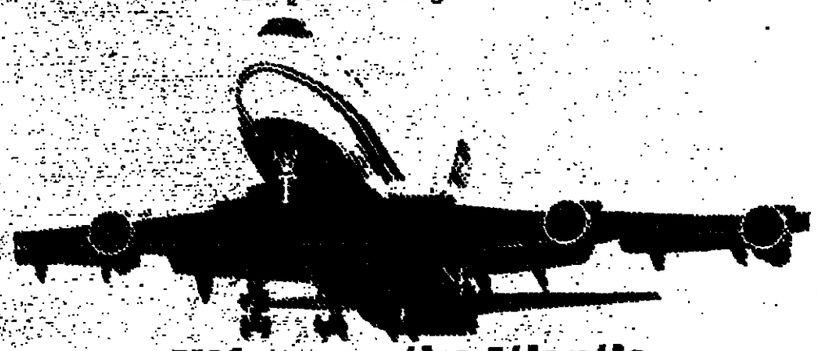

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China Regime Says 4 Leftists Obstructed Industrial Output

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 2 (NYT).—China's new authorities have accused Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other senior leftists of disrupting industrial production and interfering with the management of China's economy.

A front-page story in yesterday's edition of the party paper, Jen Min Jih Pao, charged that the leftists had "carried out criminal activities to energetically disrupt socialist production." In a reference to an anti-rightist campaign earlier this year, the paper added that the leftists had put a "big cap" of being rightists on anyone who advocated increasing production.

The paper called on China's workers to "make up for the loss in production inflicted by the 'gang of four'"—the name given to the leftists since they were arrested and disgraced last month.

Because of the criticism of those who favored increased production and because of heightened political factionalism, China's industrial output is believed to have declined this year from its average growth rate of almost 10 per cent a year during the last 15 years. Chinese statistics for the first half of this year showed an increase of only 7 per cent, and a broadcast yesterday from Kwangtung Province said its factories had achieved only a 4.4-per-cent rise through September of this year.

More Pragmatic

The new allegation about the leftists' adverse influence on production is the latest in a series of indications that China's new leaders intend to return to a more pragmatic and conventional policy stressing economic growth.

They have already said they will reinstate the late Premier Chou En-lai's ambitious program to modernize China by the year 2000 and hinted they may adopt a less restrictive policy toward art and literature.

In addition, in an important editorial two days ago in the army paper, Chieh Fang Chun Pao, they proclaimed a more conservative attitude toward leadership, saying that China should be governed by "the most authoritative, influential and experienced" officials. That differs sharply with Mao's policy of more rapid promotion for younger party workers.

So far, Hua Kuo-feng, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist party, and his allies among the senior party bureaucrats and army commanders, have moved with surprising speed and apparently have encountered little opposition.

'Nonsense' Cited

In the article accusing the four senior leftists of disrupting production, Jen Min Jih Pao charged that the four had "reeled off the following nonsense: 'When the revolution is well led, production automatically increases.'"

That allegation could also be interpreted as a direct refutation of one of Mao's own most cherished notions, that China's economy would advance fastest only if its leaders preserved the revolutionary values of hard work and mass enthusiasm.

Ranking Chinese officials have also told foreign visitors in the last few days that Miss Chiang and her fellow leftists had constantly interfered in economic decision-making, disrupting party meetings to interject their own poorly conceived ideas.

AP.

MONUMENT IN MOSCOW—A statue of Friedrich Engels was dedicated yesterday in Kropotkin Square.

Subway Hit By Slowdown In Madrid

Action Hinders Traffic Snarled by Bus Strike

MADRID, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A partial slowdown on the subway system and the interruption of a suburban railroad line today added to Madrid's transport problems created by a six-day-old bus strike.

The strike is one of Spain's most bitter and violent in recent years. It started over basic issues, but now mainly turns around the question of the workers' right to freely choose their representatives.

The 7,000 drivers, conductors and mechanics of the municipal bus company struck last Thursday in a dispute involving wage hikes and fringe benefits.

The failure to reach agreement was rooted in the insistence of the workers that the bus company deal with a newly elected bargaining committee all of whose members belong to outlawed leftist labor groups. The company, in turn, has said that it can legally deal only with the labor representatives picked under the government-controlled Franco-era trade union system.

Dispersed by Police

In what has almost become a ritual in the last few days, thousands of workers today gathered for a strike meeting near the main bus garage, only to be dispersed by riot police. Hundreds of strikers then marched to the central Plaza de España square, where police used truncheons and smoke bombs to scatter them.

Underground labor unions have threatened to call out subway workers, taxi drivers and industrial workers in support of the bus workers. They were believed to be behind a slowdown on some subway lines this morning.

Traffic soon returned to normal, but a railroad linking Plaza de España with suburban Carabanchel then went out of operation for two hours, reportedly because of an electrical failure.

This added to the traffic chaos in the city center. Authorities have chartered 400 private buses and manned another 500 with army and police drivers, but service is still spotty and many bus users prefer to go to work in their own cars.

Yesterday, the bus workers decided not to resume negotiations until authorities free seven arrested colleagues and the company rehires 33 employees fired as alleged strike agitators.

Labor lawyers said today that the Public Order Court—the political arm of the judiciary—has indicted the seven on various charges.

UN Council Lets PLO Join Debate On Israeli Actions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—The Security Council ignored U.S. opposition and voted yesterday to let the Palestine Liberation Organization join a debate on Israeli treatment of Palestinians in occupied Arab territories.

By a vote of 11-1, with three abstentions, the Council decided the PLO could participate with all the rights of a UN member country but without a vote.

The United States cast the negative vote, because of the form in which the invitation was issued, while Britain, France and Italy abstained.

The negative U.S. vote did not constitute a veto, because the issue was procedural and not substantive. The five permanent members of the 15-member council have veto power.

Before voting on PLO attendance, the council gave general consent to participation by Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel. They are not council members but are UN member states.

Delegates of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the PLO addressed the council before the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

They accused the Israelis of beating Arabs in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, of condoning the desecration of Moslem holy places and of planning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Belfast Detective Killed by Gunmen

BELFAST, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Unidentified gunmen fatally shot a plainclothes policeman today in the Roman Catholic area of west Belfast.

Police said the officer, not immediately identified, was seated in an unmarked car only a few yards from the offices of Sinn Fein, the legally operating political front of the outlawed Provisional Irish Republican Army, when the gunmen fired a burst of shots into the vehicle.

The officer, hit six times, was dead on arrival at Royal Victoria Hospital 200 yards away.

Boy Slain, 11 Wounded In Violence in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 2 (AP).—Unidentified gunmen today fired on a group of students at the Technical University here, killing a 14-year-old and wounding three other youths, police said.

Five persons were wounded in Ankara and three in Izmir in clashes between rightist and leftist student gangs, police said. Campus violence in Turkey has claimed more than 50 lives in the last year.

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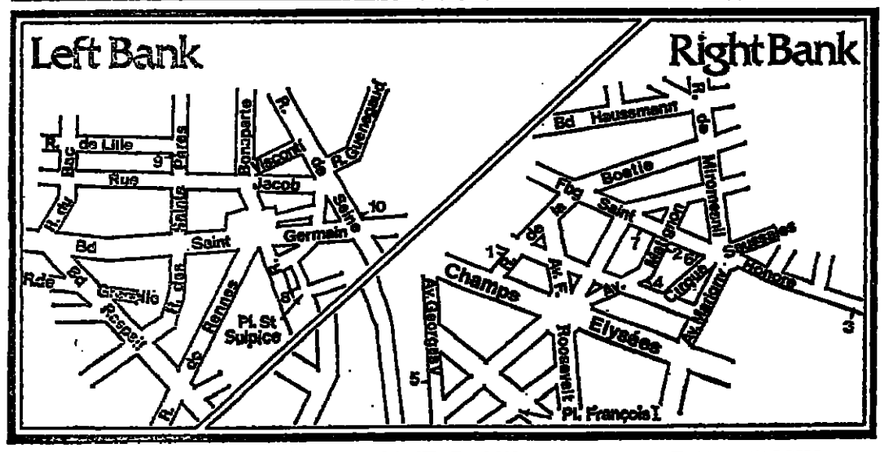

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'Brains' of $10-Million Theft

French Lionizing Confessed Bank Robber

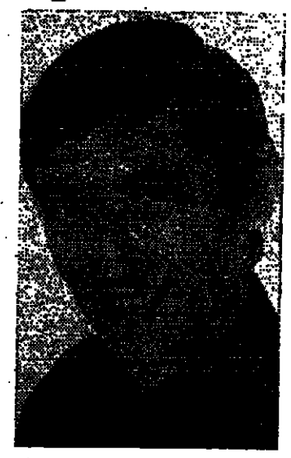
By John Vinocur

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—He leaves police headquarters and the crowd applauds as if he were a hero in handcuffs. He smiles, a childhood friend breaks through the barrier of cops, and claps him on the back, Good ole Albert!

"The only thing missing was that the bank director wasn't there to shake his hand," Le Journal du Dimanche wrote with only a trace of sarcasm.

Albert Spaggiari, the photographer who identified himself as the leader of the sewer gang which robbed the Nice branch of the Société Générale in July of $8 million to $10 million, has become a five-day sociological wonder: the sympathetic, clever, self-confessed crook who loves his wife, has to call in a neighbor to wring the necks of his chickens on his poultry farm, and signs what is being called the bank job of the century with a note that read, "Without arms, without hatred, without violence."

It is as if Spaggiari, in spite of his admitted fascist sympathies, has been able to transmit to many Frenchmen the joy and excitement that made Willie Sutton, the greatest U.S. thief, say he never felt so alive as when he was hitting a bank.



Albert Spaggiari AP.

"It was a lark," Spaggiari said. "When we finally got into the safe deposit vault, there was an explosion of joy. We worked in a mood of euphoria for two and a half days, every minute filled with good comradeship. No rush, no excitement. At the end we were going to write 'Thank you, Mr. Director,' but that seemed too ordinary. So we decided on 'Without arms, without hatred, without violence.'"

The newspapers seem to have agreed on an approved vocabulary list to describe the 40-year-old former paratrooper: brainy, relaxed, smiling, elegant, adventure-loving, free of tension, and the chief of the sewer boys. He smokes cigars while talking to the police, and always remembers to smile at the cameramen.

"My client," said lawyer Jacques Peyrat, "has been able to remain a simple, un-pushy person. In this way he's earned the consideration of the police and judges."

Like the Swedish bank robber Clark Olofsson, whose popularity there was held up as emblematic of Western corruption by the Soviet press, Spaggiari is being sketched as a bank robber who could never hurt a soul.

His wife, Audie, 32, told a France-Soir reporter that "guns are his passion, but he doesn't like to kill. Just the contrary, he's a pacifist, he'd never kill an animal. When I wanted to roast a chicken I had to call someone from the village to twist its neck. Albert always refused."

Lack of Understanding

And like Olofsson, who may have been the victim of bureaucratic lack of understanding, Spaggiari, newspaper readers are told, was denied what he wanted most—a child—because the state would not allow him to adopt one. The refusal was based on the fact that he was a former member of the banned Secret Army Organization, which tried to assassinate Charles de Gaulle during the struggle over Algerian independence.

Even Spaggiari's youth is being painted romantically, with accounts of how at 17 he tried to join the Sicily outlaw band of Salvatore Giuliano, the good-guy thief of the era.

The newspaper Le Figaro acknowledged that many Frenchmen felt favorably about Spaggiari, but reminded those who did of a statement by Jacques Médecin, the mayor of Nice, who said, "It's typical for an intelligent crook to hide his real nature behind an honest or quiet front."

What the police suppose Spaggiari is hiding is the names of accomplices they believed worked with him in the vast tunneling operation. Nine arrests have been made in the case so far.

Ethiopia Executes 23 Tried as 'Dissidents'

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Ethiopia has executed 23 members of the Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party and "other dissidents," Addis Ababa Radio said today.

They were found guilty of murdering farmers, teachers, students and others, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in London. The executions followed trial by court-martial.

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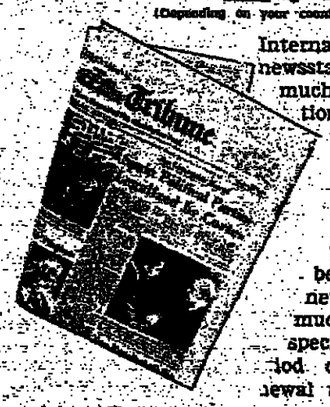

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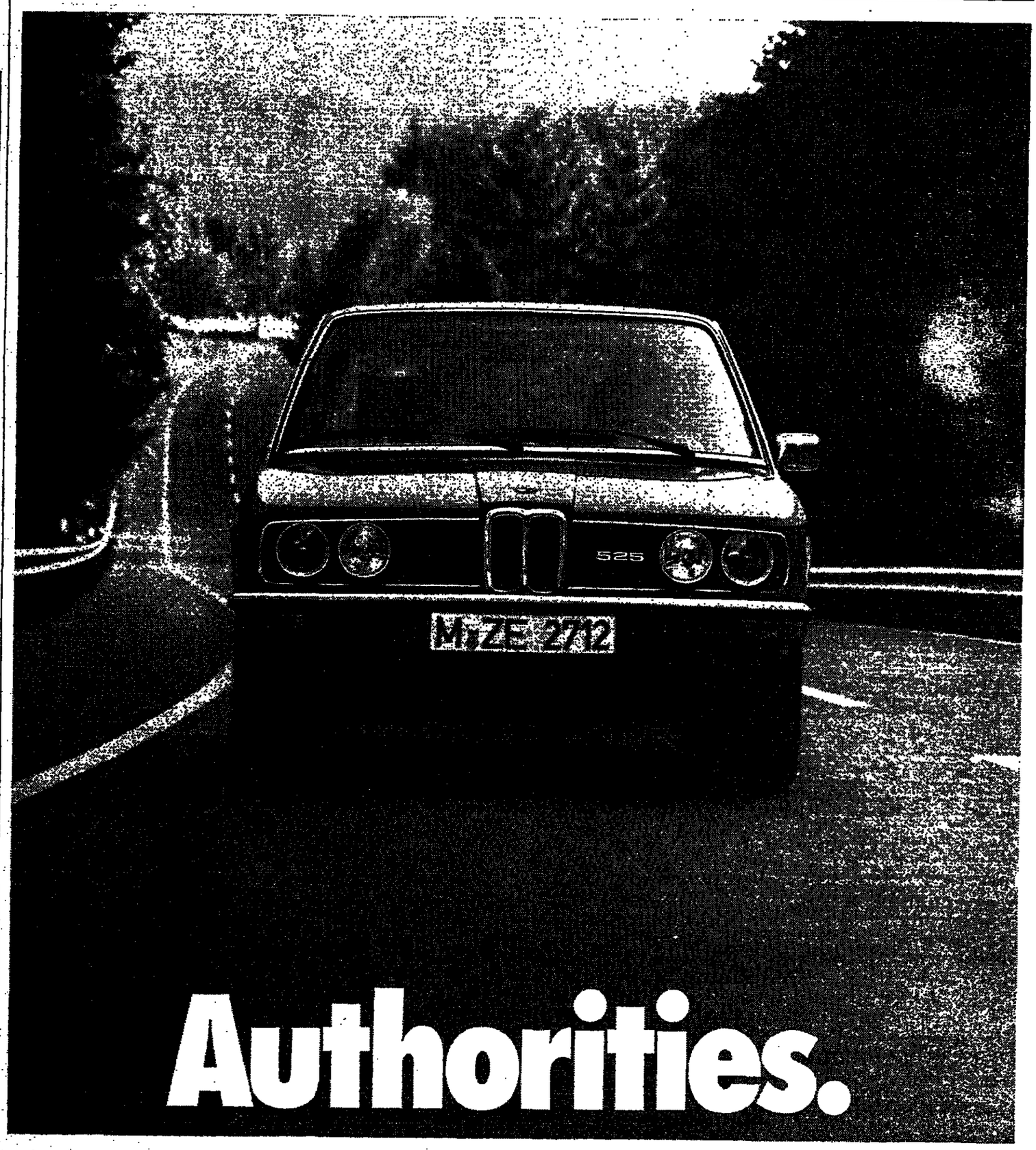

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Page 8— Wednesday, November 3, 1976 *

Unesco's Best Course

An effort by Communist states, backed by some Third World states, to gain international approval for their own narrow view of the role of communications in society is climaxing at the current United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference in Nairobi On the table is a comprehensive draft declaration whose central feature is: "States are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction." This draft, anathema to open societies with a free-press tradition, was approved at a preliminary conference in Paris last December by 41 of the 80 or so delegations there. Had the United States and 13 other Western nations not just walked out on an anti-Zionism resolution, it would have failed. But it carried and is now the centerpiece at Nairobi. Realizing that approval of this Communist-model draft—on top of Unesco's previous anti-Israel moves—would wipe out what's left of U.S. support for participation in Unesco, the U.S. delegation is trying to head the draft off.

* * *

There is, fortunately, some reason to hope the United States will succeed For awareness has spread in the West that the draft would legitimize internationally the principles of closed Communist societies, and contradict Unesco's mission to promote "the free flow of ideas by word and image." Western nations seem to have conveyed their concern to enough other countries, and to enough Unesco bureaucrats, including Director General Mahtar M'Bow, a Senegalese, to have made it likely that the Paris draft will be sidetracked.

Unesco's resolutions are not binding on member states, and so it normally proceeds by determinations of consensus When matters become so politicized that they are brought to votes, as they were (by Yugoslav initiative) in Paris, then the essential purpose of this voluntary organization has been undermined. In Nairobi, where the feeling is strong that Unesco is hanging on for its very life, the only available way to build a consensus is to slide away from the Paris draft.

The Western interest in maintaining a Unesco reasonably faithful to its libertarian charter would thereby be served. If other states are not to heed the charter's principles in their own policies, then the least they can do is to leave them formally intact for those who hold them dear At the same time, practical steps can be taken in behalf of Third World states which are faced with real problems in organizing their communications but which do not have the resources or desire or self-confidence to solve those problems in a Western fashion. It would be wrong for Third World countries to place further controls over news sent from or to their territory by foreigners, for instance, but it would be well for them to be helped, if they so wish, to gather and disseminate more—and more reliable—news themselves. One does not have to accept Third World charges that Western news agencies are cultural and political predators in order to understand a country's reluctance to have its picture of the world, and the world's picture of it, drawn entirely by foreigners who are sometimes sympathetic and knowledgeable, sometimes not, but nevertheless are foreigners.

* * *

Unesco has another task: to end the crisis created by the Arabs' post-1973 attempt to convert international institutions, starting with Unesco, into Arab-controlled clubs. The attempt was successful only in Unesco. Arab-sponsored moves against Israel in that organization led, however, to suspension of financial support by various Western governments and to wide disruption of Unesco programs, many of which depend on voluntary individual participation. Under procedures arranged by Mr. M'Bow, the Nairobi conference will have the opportunity to let Israel return to a normal role so that the work of Unesco can go on. Whether this actually happens will hinge on the position of certain Third World swing states. By importing a political grievance into Unesco, the Arabs almost wrecked it By re-exporting that grievance, Unesco can undo the damage to itself, nullify a noxious international precedent and, not so incidentally, give a small boost to the prospects for Arab-Israeli peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rhodesia's Alternatives

It's commonly said that the alternative to negotiated majority rule in Rhodesia is, in turn, white collapse and black civil war. That sequence, producing a wasted land, would be bad enough, although a case can be made that 1) the whites of Rhodesia long ago forfeited their claim for a happier outcome and 2) that the blacks of Zimbabwe are as entitled as anyone else to have a bash at each other—after all, we Americans did. But there could be an even grimmer alternative. South Africa, hearing a Rhodesian SOS, perhaps seeing whites die on home television screens, might respond in force, half out of feeling for white kin and half out of the calculation that the coming racial war had best be fought at a time and place of Pretoria's own choosing. Crazy? Perhaps. But not out of the question. The Cubans, of course, would surely come in. One hesitates to finish writing out the likely scenarios. They're all appalling.

Contemplation of those stark choices would, we believe, substantially improve the prospects for agreement between the white Rhodesians and the black nationalists now negotiating, or rather, posturing, under British auspices in Geneva. And here is yet another set of considerations they could usefully regard. If the negotiation succeeds, the new nation can fairly expect significant outside support for its multiracial development. But if the negotiation falls, and especially if Americans see it to fail not as a result of Ian Smith's obstinacy but despite his good faith, then there will be a corresponding U.S. reluctance, we suspect, to help out. The U.S. initiative for negotiated majority rule enjoys broad nonpartisan support. Analytically speaking, we doubt that anything like the same degree of support could be mustered in the event that the U.S. initiative was grossly abused, by either blacks or whites.

It took a minor miracle to get the parties into the same hall in Geneva but it will take a major miracle to break the freeze that clutched the negotiation the instant it began. Ian Smith is clinging to what he, and he alone, imagines is a U.S. life preserver. The black nationalists are jockeying for position against each other; whether any of them controls the guerrillas who are increasingly active, is doubtful The British profess to see a glimmer of light but others see only a great gap on the key question of how and when the transition to majority rule will be made.

So great is the gap, in fact, that the United States seems to be trying to push Britain into accepting a more direct and even a physical role on the ground to bring the transition off. Preoccupied—to put it mildly—at home, the British are understandably wary. Yet the estrangement created by black distrust of white intentions, and white fear of black reprisal, is so overwhelming that something just that difficult may have to be attempted. As we say, the alternatives—not only civil war but foreign involvement—are appalling.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Land Reform in India

It is 25 years since the first announcement of land reform in India, but the project remained on paper until 1972, when a second attempt was started. On the strength of the overwhelming electoral victory Mrs. Gandhi had gained in that year, she put pressure on state governments to push ahead with reform without fear or favor. The aim was to limit how much land could be held by a single family, to distribute the surplus among landless peasants and to provide investment aids for facilities such as deep wells to help make the smaller holdings thus formed viable However, once again the plan bogged down in regional objections and administrative complications. So when Mrs. Gandhi declared her state of emergency 16 months ago she gave as one of the reasons for doing it the necessity to get things moving in land reform at last. During the first few weeks that followed a few hundred thousand acres were in fact redistributed and some progress was made in other directions. But in spite of all the talk, the best Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram can currently offer as a practical program is to declare 1976-77 the "Year of the Land Register." The big landowners of the Congress party are still at the brake.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

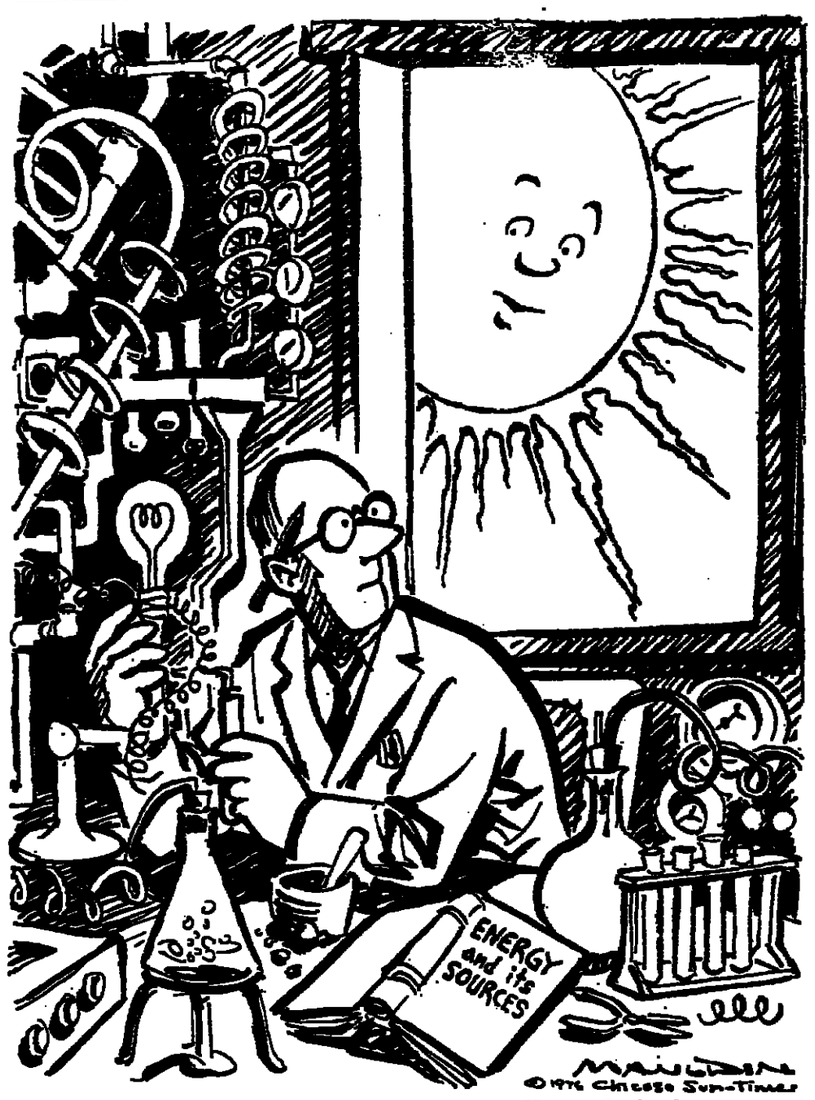
November 3, 1901

PARIS.—Considerable changes are now being made in the rooms on the first floor of the Louvre devoted to Egyptian and Greek antiquities. Their main object is to "bring up the smaller curiosities to the front," like German verbs in Mark Twain's suggestions for reforming the language, so that they may be visible to the naked eye.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1926

NEW YORK.—Democratic Gov. Al Smith has been elected for the fourth time as governor of the State of New York. Latest estimates tonight placed his plurality at 500,000 votes in New York City. Nationally, the Democrats seem to have cut into the Republican majority, but all the returns are not in, so conclusions and rejoicing will have to wait



'Try Me, Doc—I'm Already Turned On.'

What the Election Means Abroad

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—Although the dull U.S. electoral campaign featured many and often confusing appeals to the so-called ethnic vote, most foreign countries were genuinely indifferent about the results save for a few with very special interests, such as Greece which figured it might get more support against Turkey from a Democratic than a Republican president.

But this bored attitude abroad is due for an abrupt change before the fresh administration's first year in office ends. For it is perfectly clear that no matter who is chosen to start things off at the State and Defense Departments next January, major shifts in actual policy goals will gradually become identifiable. One may also at least hope that some reform and restructuring of policy methods will be achieved.

Growing interest in Third World relationships that became increasingly marked in Washington from 1973 on will unquestionably have to take a major leap forward. It would be sound for the administration to contemplate the wisdom of Peking's long-term policy of cementing Chinese relationships with developing nations everywhere.

Tardy

For much too long a time we have been tardy in that respect. The only things that really woke us up were the energy crisis following the OPEC embargo in 1973 and southern Africa's crisis following the Portuguese empire's dismantling.

Likewise, there is bound to be an increasingly visible moral tone in policy developments—bound to be, because the American people increasingly manifest a desire for it. This must ultimately imply more pressures against excessively dictatorial regimes in Latin America—although the United States is certainly not going to intervene forcibly for or against any ideological credo—and also gradual encouragement to U.S. concerns to reduce their activities in South Africa, unless its pace of racial reform perceptibly mounts.

Benjamin Franklin urged that honesty was the best policy. Morality, it can be argued, or at least an identifiable moral content, is the best foreign policy. Only when this becomes apparent to other nations will our position in the UN and our access to reasonably priced raw materials improve.

Democracy, as we know it, is a dwindling form of government on this crowded earth. If we wish to invigorate the system we so fervently prefer, we must take the lead in facing international problems such as population, food distribution, cheap financing of poor lands, etc. To date we have talked more than we have acted in these domains.

Defense Strategy

Finally, it is time the architects of our defense strategy should reconsider the appalling lag behind the Soviet Union and China with respect to passive nuclear defense programs such as mass evacuation plans and anti-fallout shelters.

Ignoring this facet of implicit danger in our contemporary world is stupid—as both Moscow and Peking openly acknowledge by their actions. In an emergency, as things are, we might find ourselves in the position of a family that spent the home insurance money on finer furniture instead of protecting the house.

One may hope, also, that serious consideration will be given to naming two cabinet ministers of equal rank to handle U.S. overseas relations: a secretary of state who stays home and tends shop, including congressional relations; and a secretary for foreign affairs who handles the ceaseless negotiations in which we are involved abroad.

In that way both our organization and application of policy will be effectively improved. Even Kissinger has expressed himself in favor of this idea.

Banal Speeches

Of course, the emphasis outlined above may not initially be greeted with enthusiasm by our European allies who have felt for years, primarily because of the long Vietnam war, that we tended to ignore them—despite banal speeches and adages.

This area—the sphere of NATO's military planning—is in wobbly condition with a new recession creeping over the horizon and a tendency to doubt U.S. intentions. Moreover, a combination of previous U.S. unilateralism and massive corruption by some of our leading firms has encouraged the Euro-Communism we both fear and condemn—the latter in a provocative, possibly counterproductive way.

One means of helping our friends is by insuring that the next crop of envoys we send—everywhere, but above all to our allies—is experienced, intelligent and professionally competent. All too often in the past we have made the mistake of half-emulating Caligula. That Roman emperor made his horse a consul. We have made too many horses' rear-ends ambassadors.

On the Crest of a Small Wave

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Electorates are regularly advised that the next election will decide whether there will be desolation and despair, charnel houses and spectral voices wailing in the air, muffled drums of tragedy, heresies, schisms, tempests, tumults, brawls, hurricanes, floods, plagues and shipwrecks, or whether the air will smile, the earth will exult, and the land will flow with milk and honey and nectar.

But the United States has come of middle age. It is hard to excite or disappoint. And neither candidate seems genuinely passionate about any issue. As columnist Murray Kempton has said, the absence of honest passion is an attribute of professional wrestlers.

Both candidates have experienced fits of generosity of the sort that seize characters in Charles Dickens's novels. In the final debate they were asked what sacrifices they would ask Americans to make. President Ford replied that the nation must stiffen its spine and bravely endure a tax cut. Jimmy Carter said that his administration would require less sacrifice than Ford was contemplating. This was an appropriate ending to a campaign that began with the candidates competing to see who could most emphatically assure farmers that national policy never will be allowed to interfere with the farmers' profitable business of alleviating the Soviet Union's food shortage.

An 'If'

The most interesting question of this political season is how this came to be a close election. Since 1928 Republicans have won just four presidential elections, twice with a war hero and twice when the Democratic party was drawing and quartering itself. If the 1968 election had been two days later—or if LBJ's Vietnam peace initiative had been made on the Saturday before the election rather than on Thursday; that is, if it had been made too late to allow President Thieu time to reject it before election day—Republicans probably would have held the White House only eight of the last 44 years, and then only thanks to a five-star general who could as easily have been elected as a Democrat.

The GOP limped into the 1976 campaign crippled by the worst political scandal in U.S. history. (Surely, the remarkable fact is not that Walter Mondale has tried to make an issue of Watergate, but that only he has tried, and that he has had to try so hard). Then came a bitter and protracted nomination battle.

Ford would have lost the nomination if, in February, 800 New Hampshire Republicans had switched to Reagan; if Reagan had begun his better television appearances, or his slashing attacks on Ford's foreign policies, a few weeks earlier. Having won the nomination, Ford saddles himself with a running mate whose campaigning has been something of an embarrassment. Yet today Ford and Carter are stumbling toward the finish line so close together that it is reasonable to believe that any number of other possible Republican nominees would have beaten Carter easily.

The Democratic candidate, like his rival, has been brought low by, among other things, a greater leveler, the grotesque campaign process.

During the 1952 campaign, Dwight Eisenhower, just seven years after commanding the greatest military force in history, sat in a New York television studio. The face that had felt the sting of sea spray off Normandy was now caked with pink make-up, and a flack was reciting a script for a commercial. Eisenhower sighed: "To think an old soldier should come to this."

The 1976 campaign has been about five times as frenetic and generally degrading as the 1952 campaign was. It has demonstrated what such a process can do to candidates whose public stature is rather less than Eisenhower's was.

Whoever wins will be washed into office by the smallest wave of enthusiasm since the wave that deposited Franklin Pierce 124 years ago. This matters. To the extent that the government has an engine, the presidency is it; to the extent that the nation has a political will, the President expresses it. The presidency is an inherently—meaning constitutionally—weak office. It is made formidable only by the respect and affection of a public that today feels little of either for either candidate. So, unfortunately, the field in which the weed of weak government will flourish has been ploughed and fertilized by this campaign. The harvest will come.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation or space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address

Peter Lennon From London:

The present explosion of panic over educational standards is related, like everything else, to the economic crisis.

LONDON.—After the deep baritone warning from Prime Minister James Callaghan two weeks ago about low standards of basic education in Britain, the air has become full of the falsetto cries of the packs who have for long been eager to rend the present informal system of teaching here and replace it with a system of rigid control.

The British educational system gives rare freedom to teachers as regards the methods they employ and the content of their curriculum. Neither local authorities nor the Department of Education can effectively interfere. The school inspector, that image of predatory authority, knows that it is as much as his peace of mind is worth to actually go and assess the performance of teachers or the achievements of classes throughout the school year. He seems to spend his time at a tactful distance in vague analysis of general trends.

Enjoy Experience

The result of this freedom has been a perplexing number of free-wheeling experiments which deliberately reject old systems of learning by rote, or learning for mundane practical reasons, in favor of creating a climate where Britain's 9.5 million pupils could enjoy the experience of learning. Surveys have shown that teachers tended to rank accuracy well below attributes such as learning to develop confidence, tolerance and a worthwhile set of values. They seemed to have gone into the business of shaping personality rather than simply nourishing the mind.

This was partly modern pedagogical thinking, but it contained some features, in more democratic guise, of the ancient tradition of turning out chaps who did not have to know much that was useful but would know the right tone of voice to use to get things done. Unfortunately there was little proof that the present approach was turning out beautifully balanced little ladies and gentlemen, but there was every evidence that it was delivering a generation of illiterates to the work force.

The present explosion of panic is emotionally related, like everything else, to the economic crisis. Employers have been clamorous in their complaints about the low standard of basic education they find in their young recruits. Mr. Callaghan decided that the country needed better educated people to help regenerate industry. He said that there was a need for a more technological bias in science teaching (rather than just playing with Bunsen burners and chemicals which provide a jolly stink, presumably). He wanted studies which would lead to practical applications in industry rather than just academic achievement. He warned that there was a danger in going too far in the direction of producing people in liberal arts subjects. From now on links between education and industry would play a key part in government policy.

It was a rousing call to arms. Get up the boys and pack them off to industry. It rather stunned us with the fact that when they got there there would be no jobs for them—not with over 1.5 million unemployed.

But a reform in the education system is now a major issue.

If one were to choose the area over which most dissatisfaction has hovered it would be mathematics. It was the "new math" which helped intimidate pupils into acceptance of experimental methods. They were pushed so far for years that their little minds were being turned into those of mathematician.

This is because when he comes home from school and you ask him if he had any "sums" he would scornfully reject such a primitive notion. What he has been deep into was number theory, the binary system, computers and statistics. This was the kind of thing that could get him to the moon.

The parent who had previously suffered mental paralysis at the thought of even old fashioned math was out of his depth in all this. If asked to demonstrate, the parent could, with weightless ease, embark on a quick line of numbers in geometric progression, reduce half of them to zeros and scoop up what was left in a simple addition. Whether he did this or what this actually meant was a mystery to the parent. It gradually became clear that it was a mystery to the child, too. Indeed, a survey revealed that a lot of teachers were not too clear about what they were teaching.

The showdown must have come when parents took a close look at the binary system. In this system offspring claimed, one and one no longer made two but zero. It was unnervingly like the monotonous music made by the decimal system pound sterling. That was bad enough, particularly when it became clear that while the child might be able to pilot himself to the moon he could not be trusted to make his way around the supermarket without grave financial loss.

Great Battle

So the great battle began. The first cry, and one raised by the Prime Minister, was for a "core curriculum" which would be common to all schools. This would mean that teachers could no longer make up their own *melange* of colorful, playful subjects.

But this apparently practical suggestion carries a load of political dynamite. It would mean that for the first time teachers would be taking dictation from the central government. Teachers tend to see this as an attempt to return to the old pyramid of authority with government, school inspectors and dominating teachers at the top, and the children smothered under. Certainly now that teachers, unlike the old days, are practiced in reading ideological blurbs into books set by government departments, there would be a field of conflict.

Many teachers are no longer confident that the old experimental ways work. The young ones, themselves a product of the free-wheeling experimental system, may well be passing on their own inadequate basic skills to their pupils.

Letters

India's Population

Control of population growth is the single most important factor in the eventual health of Indian economy and survival of India as a viable nation. Although already tardy, the few measures recently adopted are perhaps the only advantage of the current state of emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi is against compulsory sterilization only because she does not wish to aggravate public opinion already very much against the corrupt and power-hungry war lords. If the Muslim minority in India cannot be prevailed upon to accept certain facets of a secular society, as tolerated by the majority, they should be free to emigrate.

After all, many people dislike curtailment of personal freedom, and so on and so forth, but nothing is being done to assuage them. Sterilization should be immediate and compulsory throughout India as a national priority and so maintained until the masses are able to temper privileges with duties required for the functioning of any democracy.

M. K. AGARWAL.
Paris.

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...ckoning ...th London ...signers

By Hebe Dorsey

...ON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—"We ...almost as much in Pa... as we do in France," said ...ne Stutz, the savvy presi... of Henri Bendel of New ... whose store is a fashion ... and pioneer in promoting ...an styles.

"...re are a lot of young, in... ...ive clothes here," she ... "Enormous individuality at ...ish."

...Stutz is right. The Lo... fashion season which end... ...s this weekend left you ... a strong feeling that the ...t designers must now be ...ed with.

...ng name designers showed ...ir own. Other ready-to-wear ...tions were in four different ..., of which the most or...d was the mass-oriented ...on Collections at the Inter...ental Hotel. The most in...ting was the London De... Collection of designers ...ed at Café Royal. With ...dence and pride, they dis... ...d unusual inventiveness, a ...rch of detail and a way with ...s that proved that quality ...not necessarily mean unin...ng banality. Most of these ...ers were trained at one of ...se state-run art colleges.

...Art Schools

...nsidering that courses in ...s and fashion are given to ...minum of its students at a ... the number of graduates ...pressive. The courses last ...ive to seven years and take ...l sides of fashion designing. ...is why, even on a mass ... the graduates contribute ...a personal, cottage-industry ...

• The Ann Buck look—suede, other fabrics pieced together for summer.

• Classic from John Bates—the pleated evening dress finished with a ruffle.

People like Bruce Oldfield, Janice Wainwright, Juliet Dunn, Ann Buck, Wendy Dagworthy and Benny Ong are already well-known and are still growing. Others, such as Kay Cosserat and Ulla Heathcoate, are making giant strides in knitwear.

The scene is still dominated, and strongly influenced, by the four stars of British fashions: Jean Muir, John Bates, Zandra Rhodes and Bill Gibb with Japanese Yuki coming up fast.

On the whole, British designers are still very much involved with mat jersey, with the queen, Jean Muir, still doing an A-plus job. Her new shape is a fuller, pinafore dress that ties loosely in back. She repeats it with equal success in bois de rose jersey or silky suede. She still does her distingué, Wallis Simpson-style skinny dress, with the flat, scalloped collar and cuffs. But she has added a new, narrow shape that swells from bust to hips in a soft bobble. "The kind of dress that make men absolutely potty," remarked Prudence Glynn, of the Times (London).

Where the elusive Miss Muir seduces, Bill Gibb and Zandra Rhodes dazzle. The fantasy look, that most European designers are now doing with frenetic but uneven success, started here with Gibb and Rhodes as the most brilliant exponents. Both of them have superb, uninhibited talent. In the past, Gibb has often been too exuberant. Now, he has designed a more disciplined, edited collection without losing his flamboyant spirit.

There is still a lot going on in the Gibb collection — floating scarves of cobweb gold lamés, multi-colored ribbon trimmings, quilted and encrusted boleros. But the most interesting were the romantic white eyelet embroidery dresses with lots of ruffles, petticoats, aprons, camisoles and naughty beribboned pantaloons.

The other good idea: Hand-knitted jackets over big lace skirts, all done in matching, soap-bubble colors. Other big evening gowns were Empire. Worn with flat, patent leather shoes and ribbons criss-crossing up the legs they had the delicate quality of a Romney painting.

Rhodes

Zandra Rhodes is another ebullient designer, a free spirit that only strong personalities love and understand. This time, she showed one-shouldered chiffon dresses held by a diagonal quilted satin strap and strapless chiffon dresses, the bosom nested in a huge, pleated satin bodice. Her sarong crepe dresses, that wrap around and around are equally exciting. But the newest of all her shapes is the crinoline dress. As always, her delicate prints on chiffon are the most poetic in town.

John Bates also came on very strong, with one of his most accomplished and personal collections. The Establishment designer, Bates designs with that special, to-the-manor-born touch. His daytime clothes included pants worn with big blousons and striking white shirts with high, stand-up Byronian collars. The big, leg-of-mutton sleeves and the generous spurts of knife-pleats are very Bates and he uses lots of them, including a pleated-all-over evening gown, its strapless top finished by a giant ruffle.

Yuki's entire collection was stolen a few days before he was scheduled to show. But he recouped with more of his effortless draped dresses, done with a strong couture sense.

His favorite coat shape is still the T-shaped kimono, usually black but lined with vivid red satin—an ideal theater cover-up. His newest direction is the low-pleated blouson dress, done again with a minimum of seams.

The Changing Attitudes Toward Custody Battles

By Lawrence Van Gelder

...K (NYT).—Court ba... ...es over custody of children ...othing new. But in cases ...d in the United States in ...st year, courts have award... ...ildren to a stepfather over ...jection of their mother, who ...not considered unfit; to ...parents, although neither ...other nor father was con... ...d unfit; and, in a case of ...tuate twins, to their father. ...each instance, the court as... ...that its action was pred... ...upon the "best interests" ...child or children.

...New York recently, the ...highest court indicated ...nder certain circumstances ...ther's traditional right to ...y could be superseded by ...parents.

...isions like these reflect not ...n erosion of the traditional ...uption in favor of mothers ...stody disputes involving ... children, but also an ef... ...y courts—acting in response ...al change and new theories ...renthood—to decide, with ...lexibility and sophistication ...in the past, precisely what ...est interests" of a child are ... time when, as widely re... ...more and more fathers ...serting custodial claims, ...sort of criteria are U.S. ...rts using to determine the ...interests" of a child when ... parent is unfit and each ...custody? Or, for that ..., when the contest is be... ...foster parents or relatives ...e biological parents?

...e questions are being raised ...nswered mainly in terms ...rents disputing custody in ...ourts through attorneys who argue the disputants' claims for what is in the best interests of the child. But there is a growing tendency to believe that the child should have independent legal representation. Some experts are advocating adoption of a children's bill of rights that would embody such protection.

Harry Fain, a lawyer in Beverly Hills, Calif., who served for nearly a decade as the chairman of the custody committee of the American Bar Association, said that, in general, courts still shy away from depriving mothers of custody in the absence of good cause through the pre-school years.

"The real issues arise when the child is a little older and expressing attachments and feelings toward the father," Mr. Fain said. Custody disputes arising at or after this time, he indicated, have figured in many jurisdictions in the evolution of guidelines for the determination of eventual custody.

"Michigan, in my opinion, has the best set of criteria so far," said Dr. Doris Jonas Freed, chairman of the committee on divorce law and procedures of the family law section of the American Bar Association. Dr. Freed points out that, among other things, the Michigan guidelines give the real, or psychological, parent "a fair shake" against a biological parent in a contest between the two.

"And a child who has been in a foster home for many years and developed an attachment is given a fair shake when it comes to that so-called cliché: blood is thicker than water," Dr. Freed said.

PARIS FILMS

'Hollywood Cowboy'—Spoofing the Talkies

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT).—"Hollywood Cowboy" (at the Luxembourg and at Elysées Point-Show in English) is not related to "Midnight Cowboy." But it bears a resemblance to Harry Leon Wilson's "Merton of the Movies."

Like the small-town grocery store clerk, Merton, who goes to break into pitchers, its central figure is a farm boy making the same pilgrimage in hopes of becoming another Zane Grey. Instead he ends up as a stunt man in horse operas. Mel Brook's "Silent Movie" has spoofed the mute cinema; this latest arrival sends up the early talkie days.

Jeff Bridges is the naïve youngster lured by a mail-order promise to transform him into a best-selling novelist. He tracks down the men who run the "college" in a remote Nevada town, mistakenly lifts their treasury and gets work as an extra in the movies, taking all the risks that more seasoned players pass up.

Howard Zieff, the director, and Rob Thompson, his scenarist, have extracted some hilarious sequences from their material.

Bridges is a capable young actor and as the innocent-at-large contributes an appealing performance. Andy Griffith as a demoted Western star, Donald Pleasance as a pulp publisher with affectations and Alan Arkin as the vulgar studio czar aid in lifting "Hollywood Cowboy" above the average product. In all, a very funny film.

Jeff Bridges in film "Hollywood Cowboy."

Claude Sautet's "Mado" (at the Marignan, Français and George V) is exceedingly solemn. As it is a grave moral lecture on chicanery and promoters, it has been received with great respect. It is unquestionably sincere—if that is a virtue—and it has been conscientiously directed.

The players are well chosen, matching their assignments neatly. The episodes of countless business conferences and shakedowns are convincingly pictured. A version of the family picnic scene, apparently a necessary ingredient of recent French films about bourgeois activities, is included, presumably to fill in the humor shortage.

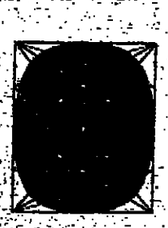
One never doubts the veracity of the script, but it is constantly in need of theatrical tonic, the carefully prepared, studied manner of its presentation draining it of energy. The main purpose is to disclose the devious practices of hard-pressed financiers as they are seen through the eyes of the younger generation, in particular through those of the Mado of the title, a prostitute of whom a middle-aged double-dealer is enamored.

Michel Piccoli is the misogynic businessman and Ottavia Piccolo is the on-looking girl. In support are Jacques Dutronc, a recently acquired employee, who is also struck by the wicked ways of his elders; Julien Guiomar as an oily finagler, and Jean-Paul Moulinot as an aged capitalist with a taste for fine wines. "Mado" has something to say, but what it says has often been said better—with far more wit by Pagnol in "Topaze," for example. Although it is a hit, and although there are several excellent performances, I cast a dissenting vote.

* * *

Claude Lelouch is a filmmaker of many admirable qualities. He can fill the screen with brilliant images and he understands, unlike some of his contemporaries, that moving pictures should be continuously on the move. His flair as a cameraman is perfectly displayed in his new short, "Rendez-vous," a motorcycle dash across Paris. As a scriptwriter, however, in his latest feature, "Si C'Etait à Refaire" (at the Publicis Saint-Germain, Biarritz and Publicis Champs-Elysées), he is so behind the times that he might reach out and touch hands with the author of "The Price She Paid," a Clara Kimble Young special of World War I days.

Here we have the poor working girl whom heaven fails to protect. She is seduced by her caddish boss who puts a sleeping draught in her Champagne. She is sentenced to prison for his murder and her child grows up not knowing who his mother is. But, as you might suspect, there is a joyful reunion of mother and son when she is released 15 years later, and a rainbow finale awaits us. At least the traffic of this tear-jerker is swift and its interpreters pleasant company with Catherine Deneuve as the jailbird mother, Anouk Aimée as her liberated cell-mate, and Jean-Jacques Briot as the adolescent boy. All the unlikely situations are framed with pictorial verve.



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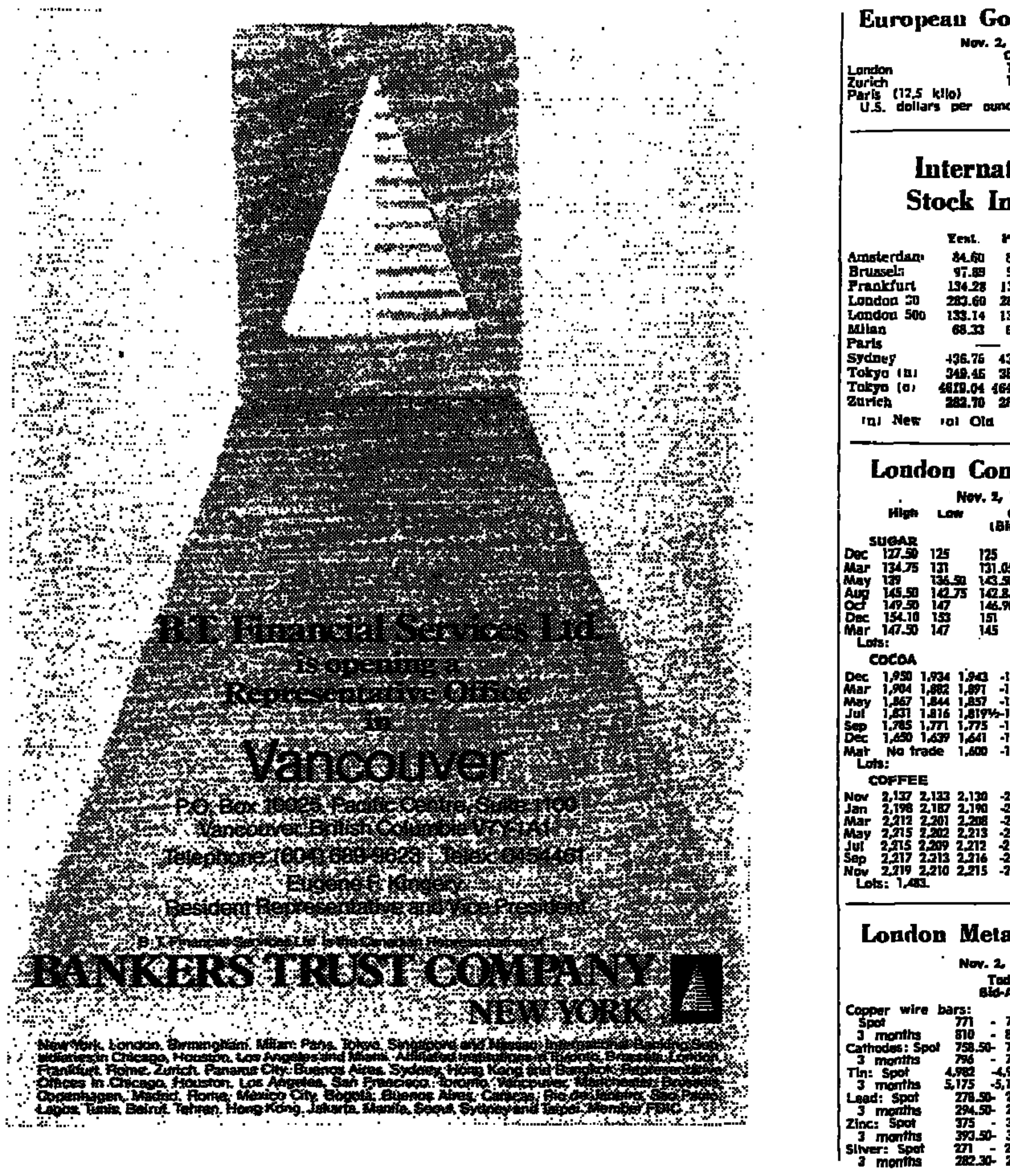

European Gold Markets

Nov. 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	122.20	122.50	–0.10
Zurich	122.625	122.375	–0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Closed	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	84.60	83.40	105.60	80.80
Brussels	97.89	97.08	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	134.28	131.61	150.56	130.87
London 30	283.60	280.30	420.80	265.30
London 500	133.14	132.39	183.00	125.40
Milan	68.33	67.75	91.17	66.85
Paris	— Closed —			
Sydney	436.76	435.63	522.63	422.43
Tokyo (n)	349.45	351.25	360.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4619.04	4645.54	4865.55	4609.06
Zurich	282.70	283.60	304.00	281.10

(n) New (o) Old

London Commodities

Nov. 2, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	127.50	125	125 -125.25	126.30-126.50
Mar	134.75	131	131.05-131.25	133 -133.25
May	139	136.50	143.50-143.60	138.25-138.50
Aug	145.50	142.75	142.83-143	144.25-144.50
Oct	149.50	147	146.90-147	148.75-149
Dec	154.10	153	151 -152	152 -154
Mar	147.50	147	145 -146.40	157.25-158.50
Lots:				
COCOA				
Dec	1,950	1,934	1,943 -1,944	1,953 -1,953½
Mar	1,904	1,882	1,891 -1,890	1,904 -1,906
May	1,867	1,844	1,857 -1,856	1,869 -1,870
Jul	1,831	1,816	1,819½-1,821½	1,835½-1,838
Sep	1,785	1,771	1,775 -1,777	1,791 -1,793
Dec	1,650	1,639	1,641 -1,643	1,658½-1,659½
Mar	No trade		1,600 -1,605	1,620½-1,622½
Lots:				
COFFEE				
Nov	2,137	2,133	2,130 -2,130	2,142 -2,146
Jan	2,198	2,187	2,190 -2,186	2,201 -2,203
Mar	2,212	2,201	2,208 -2,206	2,214 -2,216
May	2,215	2,202	2,213 -2,210	2,215 -2,216
Jul	2,215	2,209	2,212 -2,210	2,217 -2,219
Sep	2,217	2,213	2,216 -2,211	2,216 -2,219
Nov	2,219	2,210	2,215 -2,213	2,217 -2,218
Lots: 1,483.				

London Metal Markets

Nov. 2, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	771 - 772	769 - 769.50
3 months	810 - 810.50	807.50- 808
Cathodes: Spot	758.50- 759.50	756 - 757
3 months	796 - 797	794.50- 795
Tin: Spot	4,982 -4,987	4,970 -4,989
3 months	5,175 -5,180	5,175 -5,180
Lead: Spot	278.50- 279.50	278.75- 279.25
3 months	294.50- 295	295 - 295.25
Zinc: Spot	375 - 376	374.50- 375
3 months	393.50- 394.50	394.50- 295
Silver: Spot	271 - 271.50	271.30- 271.70
3 months	282.30- 282.40	283 - 283.10

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5625 Abitibi	$11¼	11	11¼	+¼
200 Agra Ind A	$5½	7½	6½	
3759 Alta Gas A	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅜
100 Alta Nat	$28	28	28	–½
20 A'go Cent	$11¼	11¼	11¼	–⅛
1000 Alliance B	425	425	425	+5
1220 Alminex	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
330 Andres W	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	–⅛
750 Atco A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	–⅛
11429 Bell Caned	$49¾	49⅝	49⅝	–⅛
2590 BP Can	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	–⅛
500 Banister C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4891 Bank N S	$42⅝	42⅜	42½	+⅛
400 Baton B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
300 Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1875 Block Bros	445	440	440	–10
25 Bovis Cor	64	64	64	–6
839 Bra or Res	289	289	289	+1
700 Brameda	113	113	113	
145 Brenda M	$5⅝	6¾	6¾	–⅛
2750 Bridger	$6	5⅞	6	+⅛
1435 BC Phone	$12¾	12¾	12¾	

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5⅜-5⅝	—	—	N.A
1 M.	5 -5⅛	3⅝-3⅞	1⅛-1¼	—
3 M.	5⅜-5½	4⅜-4⅝	1⅞-2	—
6 M.	5¾-5⅞	4¼-4⅞	2½-2¾	—
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	5¼-5⅜	2⅝-2¾	—

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 1, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
937 Brunswk	490	485	485	
275 Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	–⅛
330 Burns Fds	$10½	10½	10½	
591 Cad Frv	$10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅜
2110 Cal Pow A	$31¼	31	31¼	
1300 Camflo	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
407 Campau A	415	415	415	
7682 C Nor West	$17½	17½	17½	+⅛
2825 C Pakrs C	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
100 Can Perm	$15	15	15	+⅛
1977 Can Trust A	$20	19¾	20	+¼
4200 C Tung	420	410	410	–10
360 C Cablesy	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
2630 Cdn Cel	$5½	5½	5½	
30 CGE	$23	23	23	–⅛
6332 CI Bk Com	$25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	–⅛
4588 C Utiles	$13¼	12¾	13	+¼
4831 Cdn Tire A	$40	39¾	40	
100 Canbra	355	365	355	–5
625 Cassiar	$5⅝	5½	5½	–⅛
16610 Celanese	360	345	355	+10
800 Chieftan D	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
25 CHUM	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
400 C Holiday	330	330	330	+5
100 Con Bldg	240	240	240	
3300 Con Distrb	395	385	395	+10
4948 Cons Gas	$12⅝	12½	12½	–⅛
4210 Con Fardy	291	280	290	+1
200 Conwest	330	300	330	–10
2450 Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
13250 Cyprus	$9	8¾	9	+¼
272 Denison	$51½	51	51½	+½
1400 Dicknsn	360	355	360	+5
7070 Dofasco A	$25¼	25	25¼	
2350 Dom Sto e	$14¾	14¾	14¾	
3150 Du Pont	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
252 Dylex L A	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
980 Electro A	355	350	350	–5
600 Emco	$5½	5½	5½	
1974 Falcon C	$35	35	35	
470 Falcon	[illegible]	35	35	
750 Fed Ind A	490	485	495	
100 Fed Pion	$25¼	25¼	25	
335 Ford Cnda	$87¾	87½	87½	
1700 Francana	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10 Fruehaul	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1800 G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
7330 Gnl Maser	129	125	126	
700 Gibraltar	$6	6	6	
7175 Granduc	103	101	101	
125 Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
60 GL Paper	$28½	28½	28½	
314 Gt W Life	$50	50	50	
200 Grevhnd	$16	16	16	
500 Guar Trst	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100 H Group A	340	340	340	–10
2250 Hawker S	485	430	455	+10
200 Hayes D A	$5½	5½	5½	
6203 H Bay Co	$15¾	15½	15¾	
375 IAC	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
350 Indusmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
800 Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2234 Inter-City	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2249 Int Mogul	300	295	300	
8200 Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
1500 Inv Grp A	$5⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200 Jannock	$5⅝	6½	6½	
975 Kaiser Re	$13	13	13	
5500 Kaps Tran	66	63	66	
1268 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
900 Koffler A	475	460	475	+15
1275 Labatt A	$17¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	
725 Lab Min	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4000 Lacana	345	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400 LOnt Cem	360	[illegible]	[illegible]	
50 Lob Co A	375	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400 Lob Co B	385	[illegible]	[illegible]	
750 Loeb M	375	[illegible]	[illegible]	
875 Maclan H A	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1600 MB Ltd	$27⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
153 M Lf Mills	$24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16815 Moore	$24⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
250 Murphy	$5¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2020 Neonex	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2465 Noranda A	$26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5113 Norcen	$17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7350 N Tacm D w	$12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
240 OSF Ind	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3400 Orcban A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
750 Oshawa A	345	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7750 Pamour A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13950 PanCan P	$20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400 Pembin A	390	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1225 Pine Point	$37¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
700 Pitts C	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	
140 Placer	$20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Redpath A	$25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
180 Reed Dair A	$5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Reichhold	472	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2326 Revnu Prp	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5075 Shell Can	$14⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2453 Sherritt A	$5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
750 Siebens	$13½	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8935 Simpsons	$5⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1310 Simpson S	$8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Slater Stl	$7⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100 Talcorp	$11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1550 Southm A	$21¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8175 Stelco A	$25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Sundale O	$15⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5402 Teck Cor A	475	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5456 Teck Cor B	463	[illegible]	[illegible]	
370 Tex Can	$24⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
833 Thom N A	$11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7054 Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
145 Tor Star B	$14⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3629 Traders A	$13⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4616 Trns Mt A	$8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7972 TrCan PL	$12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
267 Un Carbid	$21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25597 UGas A	$8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
650 Union Oil	$8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
75 U Keno	340	[illegible]	[illegible]	
900 U Siscoe	$5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4500 Upp Can	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400 Van Der	247	[illegible]	[illegible]	
300 Vestgron	$13½	11	[illegible]	
3136 Voyager P	$14⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
500 Weldwod	$11⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1850 Wstburne	$9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
230 West Mine	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Weston	$13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1675 Woodwd A	$15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4000 Yk Bear	274	275	[illegible]	

Total sales 1,341,658 shares.

Currency Rates

November 2, 1976

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr
Amsterdam	2.5195	4.0040	104.59*	50.455*	29.12y	—	6.8140*	103.25*	42.66*
Brussels (c)	—	58.89	15.3650	7.4185	4.2825*	14.6975	—	15.17	6.2725
Frankfurt	2.4055	3.8217	—	48.33*	2,778x	95.49*	6.507*	98.78*	40.78*
London (z)	1.5920	—	3.83	7.9325	1.377	4.0040	58.725	3.87875	9.3475
Milan	865.80	1,377	359.35	173.41	—	343.84	23.43	354.85	146.80
Paris				—	CLOSED	—			
Zurich	2.4372	3.8707	101.30*	48.89*	0.2814*	96.88*	6.61*	—	41.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.88725; Escudo: 31.39; Israeli £: 8.56; Peseta: 68.27; Schilling: 17.13; Sw. krona: 4.2180; Yen: 295.175; Hong Kong $: 4.8280. The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0278.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Ausl.R.D 9¼-80	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	103½	104½
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
B.N.P 9½-81	104¾	105¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	100¾	101¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	96¾	97¾
Charbogas 8⅝-81	100½	101½
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	97¼	98¼
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	100½	101
ECS 8¾-81	102	103
ECS 9½-86	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	102¼	103¼
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105½	107
Gould 9¾-83	104¼	105¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103½	104½
Haas 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Home Oil 9½-86	103½	104½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103½	104½
Intl Util 8¼-82	101	102
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-86	101½	102½
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	103	104
Motorola 8-87	101¾	102¾
Nrz Finer. 10-81	102½	103½
NatWest 9-86	99	100
New Brunsw 9-83	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 8½-83	102¼	103¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102¾	103¾
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104¼	105¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	105¼	106¼
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104½	105½
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwalt 8-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	103	104
QuebProv 9-83	103¼	104¼
QuebProv 7½-88	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	98¼	99¼
ReadBates 9½-87	102	103
S dvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	97¾	98¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	103¾	104¾
S Handels 9¼-86	103	104
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅞-87	97	98
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	102	103
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	97½	98½
Utah 8-87	100¼	101¼
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
C rnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	114	116
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	66½	68½
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Cumm In 6¼-88	94½	96½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	86	88
EastKodak 4½-88	104½	106½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77½	79½
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	84½	86½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-87	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
Gould 5-87	99½	101½
Gulf West 5-88	91	93
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	102½	104
Matsushita 6¾-90	111	113
Mitsui 7¼-90	102½	104
McDerm 4¾-87	147½	149½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112	114
Nabisco 5½-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	107½	109½
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	91	93
P.C.A. 5-8?	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	127	129
Revlon 4¾-87	109	111
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	80	82
UnCarb 4¾-82	108	110
WarnLam 4½-87	85½	87½
WarnLam 4½-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	114½	116½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHat 4½-87	79	81

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.61	93.35	105.09
Previous...		Closed	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.30
Albert Heijn	87
Algembank	278.30
Amrobank	65.40
A'dam	58
Fokke	29.50
Heineken	138
H.V.A.	50
Holl-Am-H	88
Hoogovens	40
K.L.M	115
Nti Nieder	78.30
Pakhoed	—
Phillips new	26.70
Robeco	175.50
Rolinco	136
Royal Dutch	117.10
Unilever	108.50
Van Ommer	177
VerMach	78

Brussels

Arbed	3,400
Cie Br. Lamb.	1,750
Cock Ougree	544
Electrobel	5,510
GB-Inno-BM	1,424
Hoboken	3,190
Pétrofina	4,190
Ph Gevaert	1,054
Soc Générale	2,055
Solvay	2,295
Un Minière	988

Frankfurt

AEG	80.80
BASF	144.30
Bayer	124.50
Commerzbk	174
Cont Gummi	71.50
Daimler	331
Deg..ag	142
DuetBank	273.90
DresdeBk	214.10
Hoechst	132.10
Gels Aktier	75
Hoesch	50
Karlstd	347
Kaufhof	234
KHD	137
Lufthansa	95.50
Mannesmann	323
Metallgesell	209
Neckermann	75.50
RWE new	152.80
Schering	292
Siemens	255
Thyssen	106.20
Veba	111.50
Volkswagen	136

London

Anglo-Am	2.42
Anglo-Am cp	21.00
Barclay bk	2.06
Beecham Gr	2.90
BICC	0.77
Boots	0.85
Bowater	1.38
Brit-Am Tob	2.40
Brit Oxyg	0.49½
Brit Pet	6.76
Burmah	0.29
CadburySc	0.32½
Chartered	1.12
Courtaulds	0.75
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.02
Decca Rec	1.86
Distillers	0.98½
Dunlop	0.65
E Mustline	1.85
GEC	1.19
FreeStGeo	10.00½
GKN	2.23
Glaxo Gr	3.25
Gold Fields	1.27
Gt Un St	1.30
Guinness	0.98
Hawker-Sidd	3.62
Hudson Bay	14.00½
Imp Chem	2.69
Imps	0.53
Mark&Sper	0.75
MetalBox	1.99
Nichols	0.65
Plessey	0.55
Rand Mines	1.70
Rank Org	1.10
Royal Dutch	41.25
R.T.Z	1.41
Shell	3.84
Thorn (A)	1.46
Tube Invest	2.56
Union Carb	2.45
Vickers	1.13
War L3½	22.00½
West Deep	7.00
West Driel	17.25
West Hold	13.00½
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.41½
ZCI	0.17

Milan

Bastogi	925
Erba	1,400
Erc Marelli	345
Fiat	1,425
Finsider	223.50
Generali	37,540
IFI	1,660
Ita gas	648
Italsider	305
LaRinas	48.25
Montedis	305
Olivetti	1,010
Pirelli	1,052
Snia Visco	981
Terni	265

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,280
Buerlhe	1,855
B Bovert	1,495
Ciba Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,590
Fischer	595
HoffRochN	7,750
Nestlé	3,220
Sandoz	4,850
Sté B Suiss	375
Sulzer	2,730
U.B. Suisse	3,230

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last
5189 Bank Mont $	15⅛	15	[illegible]
100 CAE Ind $	9	9	[illegible]
1200 Cdn Inf Pow $	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
1000 Canron $	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
475 Con Bath $	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
220 Dom Bridge $	19½	19½	[illegible]
808 Fncl Col	172	172	[illegible]
220 Molson A $	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
273 Molson B $	16	16	[illegible]
100 Mont Trust $	11⅜	11⅜	[illegible]
542 Price Co. $	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
200 Rolland A	475	475	[illegible]
2000 Royal Bank $	2⅜	27	[illegible]
1539 Roy Trust A $	18	17⅞	[illegible]

Total sales 245,274 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 2, 1976

	Price Yen		
Asahi Glass	321	Matsu E. Wk.	[illegible]
Canon	510	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	[illegible]
Dai Nip. Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	281	Mitsui Co.	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	634	Mitsukoshi	[illegible]
Hitachi	200	Nippon Elec.	[illegible]
Honda Motor	656	Sharp	[illegible]
C. Itoh	295	Shiseido	[illegible]
Japan Air Lines	2,060	Sony Corp.	[illegible]
Kansai El Pwr.	663	Sumitomo	[illegible]
Kao Soap	571	Taisho Ma	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	353	Takeda	[illegible]
Komatsu	392	Teijin	[illegible]
Kubota	323	Tokyo Marine	[illegible]
Matsu Ind.	621	Toray	[illegible]
		Toyota	[illegible]

W. German Output Ris

BONN, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—W German industrial produ rose an adjusted 1 per cen Septrmber over August a gaining the same amount August over July, an Econ Ministry spokesman reported

FOCUS ON ENERGY

December 6, 1976
a special report by the
International Herald Tribune

The 1973 oil embargo brought about a spectacular shift in the energy plans of the Western world and has made a major impact on the economies of Europe and of the United States.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October, 1976

FENOSA

Fuerzas Eléctricas del Noroeste, S.A.

U.S. $30,000,000
Medium Term Loan

managed by

European Banking Company Limited — Chase Manhattan Limited

co-managed by

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
International Commercial Bank Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

provided by

Banco Central S.A. London Branch — Banco Pastor, S.A. — Bank Mees & Hope NV — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — European Banking Company Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — International Commercial Bank Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Midland Bank Limited — Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited
Österreichische Volksbanken Aktiengesellschaft — RBC Finance, B.V. — Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Limited — Toronto Dominion Bank

Agent:
European Banking Company Limited

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managed by
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

provided by
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC) — Industriekreditbank AG– Deutsche Industriebank
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Agent:
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1976

J.K. Denies Seeking World Loan

KYO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).— n has told Japan it has tention at present of seek- international loans totaling en $7 billion and $10 bil- to reduce the burden of g's reserve status, Finance ry sources said today.

BBC report from London Friday said Britain wanted orrow this amount from wealthy countries including Japan to help in reducing obligations to foreign holders of sterling balances of $8.3 billion.

The report, and one on similar lines in Business Week magazine, gave sterling a brief boost on foreign exchange markets at the end of a week of record falls.

The Japanese sources said today that a senior British government official, whom they declined to identify, had made the disclaimer in reply to a Finance Ministry inquiry.

Authoritative sources in London have described reports of moves to arrange a £7-billion to £10-billion loan as premature, although Prime Minister James Callaghan said last week that he would like to be rid of sterling's reserve role.

IMF Gets Priority

British officials emphasized that whatever form action to reduce the liabilities of the sterling balances may take, priority for the moment is going to negotiation of the $3.9-billion credit Britain has applied for from the International Monetary Fund.

Alan Whittome, the head of an IMF team which is to make a detailed examination of Britain's economic situation, is now in London and is expected to stay for at least two weeks. British sources in London do not expect the loan to be approved before the end of the year.

One way the problem of the sterling balances could eventually be tackled is by reviving the Basel agreement of 1968, under which Britain negotiated a 22-billion facility with 11 major central banks and the Bank for International Settlements. This enabled Britain to offer a guarantee to Commonwealth holders of sterling against extensive exchange rate falls.

But the Japanese sources said today it would be difficult to renew the Basel agreement, because few countries would be interested in supporting sterling balances.

pan TV Companies Agree British Market Conditions

KYO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).— esentatives of the British Japanese electronics indus- have reached a "broad and factory" understanding on itions in the British mono- me and color television mar- in 1977, a joint statement today. It gave no details.

e statement was issued by ord Yoshii of the Electronic stry Association of Japan Lord Thorneycroft, chairman the British Radio and Tv ustrial Council, at the end of o-day conference.

he two delegations also ex- ged information about spe- fields of the audio equip- t market and the British ronics market in a construc- spirit, the statement said.

dustry sources said the main ference subjects were business itions in Britain and the

. Money Reserves

ONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).— ain's monetary reserves fell million during October to billion, the lowest level since 1971, the Treasury said today.

Gloom Deeper At U.K. Firms

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—Pessimism about the general business situation in Britain has risen sharply with the continued depressed level of manufacturing activity and the prospect of mounting costs, the latest survey of industrial trends by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) shows.

Growing pessimism about the business climate was particularly pronounced among large companies, the study reported, for many companies were less confident that the value of total new orders over the coming four months will increase in line with forecasts in April and July.

According to the October quarterly survey 37 per cent of the respondents were less optimistic about the situation in Britain than in July, and 55 per cent said their attitude was unchanged. Only 18 per cent saw any reason to report an improvement in economic conditions.

The depressed level of activity in the manufacturing industry remained widespread, with 68 per cent of the firms working below capacity. The proportion, however, represented the third successive quarterly improvement in business activity, up 10 per cent from the severely depressed levels of January, 1976, the CBI said.

Over the July-October period, a majority of firms reported an increase in the value of output, although much of the increase was linked to inflation, the study indicated.

Only 35 per cent of the concerns posted an upturn in the volume of production, while the majority said output was either unchanged or below levels in April through July, the report said.

Nissan Motor Net Rises to Record

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—Nissan Motor Co. announced today its net profit in the first half rose to a record 41.97 billion yen ($142 million) from 19.4 billion yen in the year earlier period.

Sales totaled 1.002 trillion yen, compared with 826.06 billion yen in the year earlier half year.

The company said that favorable increases in exports of vehicles to the United States and Middle East, along with higher prices for the export vehicles, were behind the record levels of profit. The company said fixed costs also have declined.

Markets Closed

All stock exchanges and banks were closed Tuesday in France for All Souls day and in the United States for election day.

Goof by IRS Endangers Probe of Tax Avoidance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—A bureaucratic blunder by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service is threatening to undermine the government's biggest tax-fraud investigations, a years-long effort to learn how wealthy businessmen, entertainers and some organized crime figures evade taxes by concealing income abroad.

The mistake, which the IRS maintains was committed unintentionally by low-level employees, delivered into the hands of four defendants in a major tax case 90 pages of secret documents outlining the government's progress and strategy in pursuing Project Haven, the code name for an intensive investigation into the use of offshore trusts for tax avoidance.

One defendant, Burton Kanter, senior partner in a Chicago law firm, obtained the IRS documents for $9 simply by filing a routine request under the Freedom of Information Act. The IRS gave him the material even though it identifies Mr. Kanter and his associates as chief among the talented lawyers who "purvey" the very tax-saving devices that the IRS is seeking to curb.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanter and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanter is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

Judge Dismisses Part of Suit Against Top U.S. Drug Firms

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—A major portion of a U.S. anti-trust lawsuit against five of the nation's largest drug manufacturers has been dismissed by a federal judge.

U.S. District Court Judge Miles Lord dismissed one of three counts in the suit that was filed in 1969. If upheld in an appellate court, the dismissal will reduce from $203 million to about $41 million the amount of damages the government could collect.

Judge Lord dismissed the section of the suit which alleges that three of the drug firms used deceit to help one firm obtain a patent on certain antibiotics, and then sold the antibiotics to government agencies at inflated prices.

Judge Lord dismissed the section of the suit which alleges that three of the drug firms used deceit to help one firm obtain a patent on certain antibiotics, and then sold the antibiotics to government agencies at inflated prices.

The three drug firms involved in the dismissal are American Cyanamid Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., and Bristol-Myers Co. The two firms involved in other portions of the anti-trust suit are Squibb Inc. and Upjohn Inc.

Judge Lord said the section of the suit was dismissed because the government was aware that fraud may have been used to obtain the patents before the drugs were purchased by federal agencies. The ruling is expected to be appealed.

The suit by the federal government is among more than 100 court actions that have been taken against the drug firms since 1968. More than $230 million have been paid by the firms to various plaintiffs, including $50 million to five plaintiffs that joined the federal government in the current suit.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

U.S. Group Calls For Elimination Of Company Tax

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (WP).—The corporate income tax should be eliminated and replaced by taxation of these earnings as part of shareholders' personal income in order to improve the U.S. level of capital formation, a symposium on capital needs has concluded.

The change in the tax laws was one of several recommendations included in the final report of the fifty-first meeting of the American Assembly, a non-partisan public affairs forum.

The assembly met under the auspices of Columbia University in Harriman, N.Y., for four days ending last Sunday and participants included representatives from government, business, the academic community and the press.

"In and of itself, a simplified tax structure would improve economic efficiency," according to the summary report. "Elimination of the corporate income tax and its replacement by taxation of corporate earnings (both distributed and undistributed) as part of stockholders' personal income would result in important efficiency gains."

"Integrating these two taxes would also lessen the bias in favor of debt as against equity financing," the report states. It also recommends that "the tax system should be further directed to equal treatment of all forms of income, correctly measured."

U.S. Auto Output Drops by 8 Per Cent

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—U.S. auto production in October dropped 8 per cent from the October, 1975 level, largely reflecting the United Auto Workers' union strike at Ford Motor Co.

U.S. auto makers built 689,707 cars during the month, down from 749,868 last year. Production was the lowest for October since 1970, when a strike at General Motors Corp. held down output.

Most of the latest decline was due to the strike at Ford, where auto production of 70,771 units was 65 per cent below last year's level.

U.S. Lends to Poor-Credit Nations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—About two-thirds of the U.S. Export-Import Bank's outstanding loans to borrowers abroad at the close of 1975 were to buyers of U.S. exports in the "less creditworthy countries," a congressional group disclosed yesterday.

In a review of Exim Bank lending operations, the Congressional Budget Office said the agency has lent "substantial amounts" to borrowers in the most-creditworthy countries but "the structure of its portfolio indicates also that much of its activity is aimed at countries less likely to receive credit in the private market."

The Congressional Budget Office staff report was not critical of the Exim Bank on this point —in fact, the report noted that some supporters of the U.S. export credit agency argue that the bank is needed not only to overcome "real barriers to the supply of domestic funds of export financing, but also because private lenders do not want to raise credits to borrowers in some countries."

The congressional staff report indicated that the Exim Bank, as recently as December, 1975, considered the top-rated countries as including France, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Venezuela, Canada, Australia, Japan and Iran.

Some of the "poorly-rated countries," the report added, are "Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Zaire, Korea, Argentina and Peru."

The reference to Korea was applied to South Korea, since North Korea is not eligible for Exim Bank loans.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about $23.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Boeing Co.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	793.7	794.6
Profits	22.7	17.3
Per Share	1.07	0.82
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,710.0	2,670.0
Profits	65.4	55.8
Per Share	3.08	2.63

Greyhound Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	952	1,000.0
Profits	26.4	29.8
Per Share	0.61	0.63
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,800.0	2,700.0
Profits	58.0	56.4
Per Share	1.33	1.30

Halliburton Co.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,230.0	1,180.0
Profits	91.3	67.4
Per Share	1.56	1.17
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,590.0	3,160.0
Profits	225.7	163.2
Per Share	1.56	1.17

Zenith Radio

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	248.80	248.10
Profits	9.60	8.60
Per share	0.51	0.46
Nine Months		
Revenue	698.80	647.10
Profits	24.80	11.30
Per share	1.32	0.60

Paris-Belgrade Accord

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia and France have signed an agreement to allow agriculture, marketing and traffic experts to study in France, official sources said.

European Car Makers See Slow Growth in Next Decade

By Barth Healey

TURIN, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—Top officials of several of Europe's major automakers said today they expect slower growth for their industry over the next decade.

With the exception of Fiat's president Giovanni Agnelli, they question whether they will be able to meet Japanese competition, and whether productivity can be raised.

The views were expressed during a press conference to open the Turin auto show. Mr. Agnelli did not take part in the conference, but spoke to reporters at a reception afterward.

Gaetano Cortesi, president and managing director of the state-owned Alfa Romeo company, opened the conference by declaring, "The Italian industrial sickness is low productivity."

His views were mirrored by Carl Eric Haggstrom, marketing director of the Volvo auto division, who said that in some older Volvo plants absenteeism is at 18 per cent, an Italian level.

This and other problems will keep the annual growth of European auto production to about 2 per cent through 1985, according to Nicola Tufarelli, director of Fiat's auto division.

Karlheinz Radermacher, research and development director for Bayerische Motoren Werke, expects an increase in competition among European producers. "This will become more harsh," he said, "and thus prices will be affected downward, which could have a negative effect on quality. In addition, restrictive legislation, not only in the tax area, is hindering our programs."

But he and others insisted that this competition must not lead to greater government control over the industry and protectionism. What there must be, he said, is "proper regulation of competition" and freer trade.

Mr. Agnelli, speaking at the reception, agreed, especially in regard to possible Japanese competition. "But we have to accept this, we have to have freer trade," Mr. Agnelli continued. "There is really no way for a European or American firm to compete with the productivity of the Japanese, but we have to accept this challenge."

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Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company ("Trustee"), as Trustee under the Trust Agreement, dated as of August 31, 1972, among MFC, Maritimecor and the Trustee hereby gives notice to each of the aforesaid warrant holders that the Secured Obligations (as defined in said Trust Agreement) are declared on June 3, 1976, to be immediately due and payable in accordance with the provisions of said Trust Agreement. The holder of each such warrant therefore has the right to surrender such warrant to the Warrant Agent for the purpose of requiring Maritimecor to purchase such warrant in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Warrant Purchase Agreement endorsed on such warrant. The obligation of Maritimecor to purchase such warrant is guaranteed by MFC. The Trustee has been advised that holders of warrants to purchase in excess of 75% of the aggregate total of MFC's Class A Shares which may be purchased pursuant to all of the warrants have to date surrendered or indicated their intention to surrender their warrants to the Warrant Agent. Each warrant may be surrendered by signing the Exercise of Rights Under Warrant Purchase Agreement form on the back of the warrant and mailing or delivering it to the Warrant Agent at its address at 56-60 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1JJ, England, accompanied by (1) a declaration by the holder thereof that such holder is surrendering such warrant for the purpose of requiring its purchase by Maritimecor in accordance with provisions of the Warrant Purchase Agreement endorsed on such warrant and (2) a specification of the name and address of the person to whom payments are to be made. Payments in respect of a warrant purchase obligation from funds held by the Trustee cannot be effected until the warrant has been properly surrendered to the Warrant Agent.
Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company
October 25, 1976

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Amstelveen
Second annual redemption instalment (Redemption Group No. 2 fell due on December 15, 1975)
As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 12,500,000,— has been drawn for redemption on December 15, 1976 and consequently the Note which bears number 4 and all Notes bearing a number which is a multiple of 4, are payable as from
December 15, 1976
at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Amsterdam;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
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Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
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upon being honored with
the Nobel Prize in Economics.
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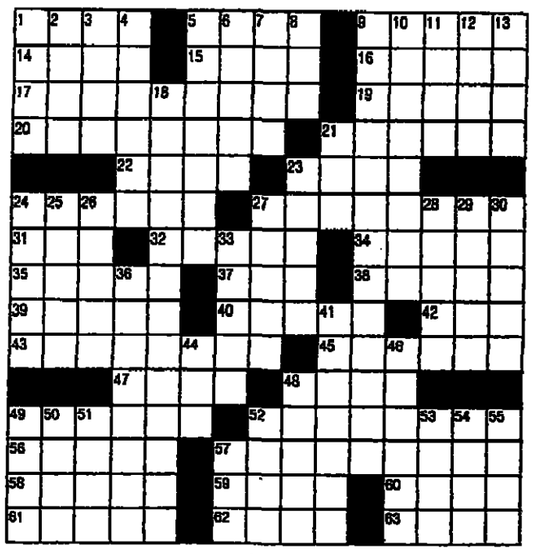
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*



ACROSS

1 Kind of poke or burn
5 —fly pie
9 Impressive
14 City in Brazil
15 Producer of magic
16 Benefit
17 Did push-ups
19 Tin or titanium
20 Jewelry items
21 Classes
22 Hence
23 Ship part
24 Rio—
27 Emerged from concealment
31 Partner of lat.
32 Humorist Cobb
34 Vestige
35 Keyboard instrument
37 Dexterity
38 Wading bird
39 —bill of goods to
40 Beau—
42 High in pitch
43 Detect
45 Marbles
47 German admiral
48 Kind of nail
49 Spellbinder
52 Lists in detail
56 Porch
57 Motorist's cache
58 Chipmunk's cache
59 Man or Wight
60 Fixed quantity
61 Barnacle—
62 Related
63 Begone!

DOWN

1 Footprint
2 De— (sumptuous)
3 Accessible
4 Caretaker
5 With-it one
6 Must
7 Wallet items
8 Unmatching
9 Essential thing
10 Casseroles, etc.
11 Diminish
12 Ananias
13 Raines
18 Essential thing
21 Sound from Fido
23 Certain kicks
24 Sheen
25 Composer Ned
26 Viewpoint
27 River to the Danube
28 Gem weight
29 Pierre's school
30 Fender flaws
33 Indistinct
36 Participants in a July game
41 Decreased gradually
44 Poet's word
46 Passage for entrance
48 —for time
49 Norwegian king
50 Human or mill
51 Wild ox
52 —facto
53 Galvanizing agent
54 Silkworm
55 Paving stone
57 Pose

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ARVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	13	55	Clear
TERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	12	53	Rain
ARA	17	62	Cloudy	MONTREAL	6	32	Cloudy
ENS	20	68	Overcast	MOSCOW	2	35	Snow
TT	—	—		MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
RADE	12	53	Cloudy	NEW YORK	8	46	Clear
IN	8	46	Rain	NICE	16	61	Cloudy
SSELS	11	52	Cloudy	OSLO	8	46	Snow
AREST	16	61	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
APEST	12	53	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
ABLANCA	19	66	Clear	ROME	18	64	Clear
PENHAGEN	8	46	Rain	SOFIA	13	55	Rain
OSTA DEL SOL	—	—		STOCKHOLM	-3	26	Fog
UBLIN	6	43	Clear	TEHRAN	16	61	Clear
EDINBURGH	7	44	Clear	TEL AVIV	—	—	
FLORENCE	11	57	Overcast	TUNIS	20	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	VIENNA	8	46	Overcast
ENEVA	10	50	Rain	WARSAW	8	46	Clear
ELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	18	50	Clear
ANBUL	-3	26	Snow	ZURICH	16	50	Overcast
PALMAS	22	71	Clear				
ON	16	61	Clear				
DON	9	49	Clear				
ANGELES	21	70	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 2, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list. (d)—daily; (w) weekly, (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
- (d) Baerbond SF816.50
- (d) Conbar SF739
- (d) Grobar SF360
- (d) Stockbar SF982

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
- Crossbow Fund SF4.64
- CSF Fund SF23.66
- ITF Fund N V SF7.73

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S A
- (w) Capital Int'l. $14.20
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.48

CREDIT SUISSE
- (d) Actions Suisses SF252
- (d) Canasec SF505
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF74.25
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF68
- (d) Energie-Valor SF60.75
- (d) Ussec SF632
- (d) Europa-Valor SF114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
- (d) Concentra DM20.00
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.60

FIDELITY
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.57
- (w) Fidelity Dir Svgs. Tr $53.60
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.52
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $20.44
- (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.38

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
- (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd $21.94
- (w) G T Dollar Fund $5.98*

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund $48.33
- (r) Jard Sth East Asia $11.46

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S A.
- (w) Lloyds Int Growth Fd SF291
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF354

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
- (w) U S Dollar Fund $101.06
- (w) Sterling Fund $103.10

SEPRO:
- (w) Sepro N.A.V. $12.57

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- (r) Parfon Sw R Est SF1,551.50
- (r) Securiwiss SF935

SWISS BANK CORP
- (d) America-Valor SF450.50
- (d) Intervalor SF62.75
- (d) Japan Portfolio SF363.25
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF208.25
- (d) Unit Bond Select SF84
- (d) Universal Fund SF90.09

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
- (d) Amca U S Sh SF53.75
- (d) Bond Invest. SF73.25
- (d) Convert-Invest SF74.75
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF104.50
- (d) Focsa Swiss Sh SF57.50
- (d) Globinvest SF61
- (d) Pacific Invest SF73
- (d) Rometac-Invest SF57
- (d) Rafit South Afr Sh SF118.50
- (d) Simn Swiss Rr Est SF181.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
- (d) Atlantisfonds DM15.45
- (d) Europafonds DM29.45
- (d) Unifonds DM19.50
- (d) Unirenta DM45.20
- (d) Unispecial I DM55.60

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund $6.62
- (d) Trusteer Int. Fd 'AEIF' $8.32
- Austral Select Pd $2.10
- (w) Brownlnvest $13.72
- (d) Can Gas & Energy Pd $12.36
- (d) Can Secur Growth Pd $4.72
- (d) A.G.F Japan Fd $8.13
- (d) Capital Realinvest LF1,127
- (d) Citadel Fund $3.08
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $852.90
- (w) Convert Fd Int. & Certs $7.84
- (w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $12.81
- (d) Convers Bond Fd N.V $8.74
- Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51
- (w) D.G.C $37.16
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $9.97
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $12.18
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.56
- (w) Europe Obligations LF1,032
- (w) First Intern't Fd $128.61
- (w) First Int'l Realty Sec $12.85
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.00
- (w) Fleming Fund S.A $87.11
- (w) Fonselen Isetu Pr LF1,694
- (d) Formula Selection Fd SF85.84
- (d) Fonditalia $9.20
- (d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) $9.87
- (d) Future Australia Fd. $2.29
- (w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $7.53
- (w) Haussmann Holdgs NV $7,425
- (d) H.O.I.T Hobef $34.57
- (d) Icofund $9.33
- (d) Interfund S.A. $8.47
- (w) Intermarket Fund $114.62
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund Jersey $34.31
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.72
- (r) Invest Atlantiques $33.65
- (d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.79
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A $6.89
- (r) Japan Growth Fund. $17.50
- (d) Japan Selection Fund $48.54
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund $18.39
- (d) KB Income Fund LF1,534
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $11.16
- (w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F. $2.59
- (r) Leverage Cap Hold. $31.94
- (r) Lustfund $18.55
- (m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $26.49
- (d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.35
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.43
- (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.86
- (w) N.A.M.P $65.17
- (d) Nippon Fund $44.63
- (w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $6.10
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. $3.89
- (r) Pegasus Intern'l $5.85
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.61
- (d) Renta Fund LF1,918
- (d) Realinvest LF225
- (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.31
- (w) Samurai Portfolio SF61.65
- Share Realty N V SF15.81
- Share International N V $4.68
- (w) SMH Special Fund DM694.60
- (d) Soros Fund $347.08
- (w) Star Fund $4.87
- (w) Talent Global Fund $6.84
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $26.75
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $36.69
- (w) Transpacific Fund $30.81
- (w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.90
- (d) U S Trust Invest Fd $11.80
- (w) Western Growth Fd $5.76
- (w) Western Hedge Fund $1,292.40
- (w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,448.85
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd $402.72
- (w) Worldwide Securities $46.82
- (w) Worldwide Special $3,480.47

DM - Deutsche Mark; * Ex-dividend. z - New. N.A - Not available; BF - Belgian francs. LF - Luxembourg francs. SF - Swiss francs; + - Offer prices. a - Asked; b - bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

BRANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERAB

JYKER

NEXETT

INCANE

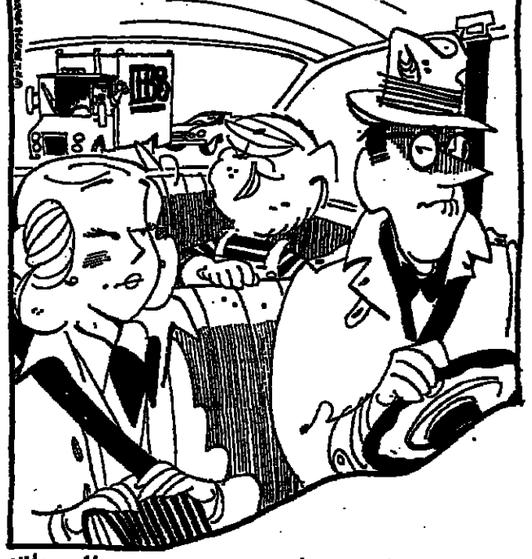
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEASE SHEEP BLOUSE ABACUS
Answer: *What his behavior caused his usually talkative wife to become*—"SPEECHLESS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered at a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

AMERICA'S WORKING WOMEN
A Documentary History—1600 to the Present
Compiled and edited by Rosalyn Bazandall, Linda Gordon, Susan Reverby. Random House. Illustrated 408 pp. Hardcover, $ 15; paperback, $6.95.

NOBODY SPEAKS FOR ME!
Self-Portraits of American Working Class Women
By Nancy Seifer. Simon & Schuster. Illustrated 477 pp. $10.95.

WORLDS OF PAIN
Life in the Working Class Family
By Lillian Breslow Rubin. Basic Books 268 pp. $11.95

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

IN the last couple of years the American women's movement has shifted its attention from liberation to working-class women out of a realization, no doubt, that the earlier feminism was bounded by the professional and middle-class concerns out of which it was born. These concerns not only produced the powerful "The Feminine Mystique," but they also led women to ponder their special historical experience.

Studies of this experience, particularly in the United States, have brought women generally out of the shadowland they had for so long inhabited; but, once in the sunlight, it was perceived that women, like men, could best be defined by the work they performed. Furthermore, in questioning why appeals against sexism and in favor of equality made so little dent among the majority of women, it became evident that working-class women were different, that "sisterhood" was not a universal bond. Women workers, it was discovered, toiled under an overriding economic and social inequality.

The attitudes of women workers, it was found, are shaped by two basic factors: They sell the labor power for wages—often cut-rate wages—outside the home; and they also work "free" as housewives and mothers. They are the victims of a double exploitation. And the sexual division of labor in the factory and in the home leads to the chauvinism with which they are often treated by their husbands. If there is such a thing as a triple bind, women workers are in it.

Like everything else, this has a history, which "America's Working Women" sets out to chart coherently for the first time. As a result of diligent hunting, the book's editors and compilers demonstrate that women workers have left a record of their thoughts, concerns and activities over the years, and that an optimistic native radicalism diffused them. To comprehend the depth of this feeling one has only to read Leonora Barry's "Reports to the Knights of Labor," written in the late 1880s.

Ordinarily, documentary history is as dull as dishwater, but the freshness of this book's material—it includes dozens of first-hand reports like Miss Barry's—makes it as sparkling as a glass of champagne.

One of the book's implications is that women workers have strong feelings of frustration, an attitude that Nancy Seifer deals with in "Nobody Speaks for Me!" Armed with a tape recorder, Miss Seifer, a former ethnic specialist in the administration of former Mayor John Lindsay of New York, has put down the life stories of 10 working-class women. For most of them, it has been one step forward, two steps back. The battle for survival is barely won.

These oral histories are authentic testimony to the pervasive effects of women's liberation among women of the working class. Although they do not relate to most of its goals, what has seeped down is the importance of individual identity. Miss Seifer and her tape recorder have done an excellent job of showing how these women are battling, often against traditional value systems, to express themselves in some personal manner. Their frustrations are very real. As one woman recalls:

"I finally did go to college, just part time for a couple of years, but my parents didn't want me to go at all. I don't even have a year all together, but when I was going, they wouldn't help me out at all. I lived at home and paid them room and board. . . .

"My mother thought I should get married, have kids and stay home. She was upset when I went back to work after having my kids, and she was very upset when I took this job. It's not a woman's job! But she doesn't think women should work, period."

Miss Seifer attempts to put her interviews into focus in an introduction which can be safely skipped. It is full of foundationese, a special jargon that Miss Seifer has had the misfortune to acquire to the great detriment to clear, parsible English. I am certain, nevertheless, that Miss Seifer's heart is in the right place, for she is an obviously sensitive interviewer and has achieved a genuine rapport with her subjects.

Her women do come through, and the book should be read for what they have to say. These women—and others like them—are quite evidently the restless giant of the women's movement.

The portrait of everyday life in the working class that emerges from Miss Seifer's book is reinforced by Lillian Breslow Rubin's "Worlds of Pain," a sociological study of some 50 American West Coast families who live on incomes well below the national median of $12,000 a year.

Writing without cant and in plain English, Miss Rubin describes a grim world of work without pleasure, of marriage without communication, of sex without love, of aspiration without fulfillment. In her families, life is so barren that men and women do not even bother to grin and bear it. It is a landscape that perhaps only a Dante could do justice to.

As Miss Rubin sees it, the promises of American bounty always just elude the grasp of workers, who have been conditioned to prize such middle-class status symbols as color television sets and shiny motor cars. On their incomes, though, workers sink into unending debt to obtain what they regard as the amenities of life. Their near-poverty is also emotional and political in Miss Rubin's illuminating description.

Workers' wives are also affected by the myth of affluence that envelops their low estate. The virtues they most esteem in a husband are all negative. "He's a steady worker; he doesn't drink, he doesn't hit me," they say. "Women," Miss Rubin asserts, "generally suffer alone." And she adds:

"Despite all the publicity generated by the women's movement about the dissatisfactions women experience in marriage, most working-class women continue to believe that their feelings are uniquely theirs. Few have any contact with the movement or the people in it; few feel any support for their struggle from that quarter."

Compassionate and sensitive, Miss Rubin forces us to look unidealistically at the underside of American life in a new way. Her families are hard workers, but they are also dispirited and adrift, with only limited consciousness of themselves and their possible political strengths. No one they trust speaks to or for them.

Above all, these are joyless people. There are, to be sure, a few isolated good times, but Miss Rubin concludes that "in the working class, the process of building a family, of making a living for it, of maturing and maintaining the individuals in it costs worlds of pain."

Alden Whitman is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

J	A	N	E		A	S	T	E	R		T	O	R	O
A	M	E	S		S	H	A	L	E		A	N	E	T
V	O	X	P	O	P	U	L	I	V	O	X	D	E	I
A	R	T		N	I	C	E		L	E	E	D	S	
			D	E	C	K		D	E	M	S			
R	E	C	E	S	S		G	E	N	E		G	O	P
E	L	L	A			R	A	I	D		O	R	A	
A	C	A	R	T	E	R	A	N	D	A	F	O	R	D
D	I	N		O	D	E	S			T	D	I	D	
Y	D	S		F	E	N	S		C	L	A	S	S	Y
			O	F	N	O		M	O	O	T			
P	E	A	C	E		M	A	R	C		A	V	A	
I	S	T	H	E	V	O	I	C	E	O	F	G	O	D
A	N	T	E		A	R	D	O	R		L	A	T	E
S	E	A	R		R	E	I	N	S		O	L	E	S

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

Three hearts ended the bidding in the diagram and in view of the 30 part-score this was a game contract. West would have done well with the lead of the spade ace, badly with the lead of the club ace, but preferred a neutral diamond. South, naturally, won in the dummy with the ace and threw a club loser.

Without sufficient thought, South decided to play trumps immediately. He led to the ace, collecting the queen, and played the jack. East was now able to maneuver two spade ruffs to beat the contract. He took the heart king, led a spade, and after one ruff was able to play a club to reach his partner's hand for the second ruff.

South could afford to lose two trump tricks but not three, and it was vital to cut the defenders' communications in clubs. South suggested a sophisticated way of doing this: Leading the diamond queen from dummy at the second trick and discarding the club king.

A simpler alternative was to lead a club, either at the second trick or after taking the heart king. All these plays guarantee the contract against all three-two and four-one trump breaks unless one defender has K-Q-x-x of trumps combined with a singleton spade.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 6 5
♡ 9
◇ A Q 6 4 2
♣ 9 8 3

WEST
♠ A 9 8 3
♡ Q
◇ 9 8 5
♣ A 10 5 4 2

EAST
♠ 4
♡ K 7 6 2
◇ K J 10 7 3
♣ Q J 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ K J 7 2
♡ A J 10 8 5 4 3
◇ —
♣ K 6

Both sides were vulnerable. North-South had a part-score of 60.

South	West	North	East
3 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond nine.

هكذا من الأصل

Mitchell, Jones Carry olts, 38-14, Over Oilers

By Dave Brady

TIMORE, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Baltimore by an avalanche ight. The Colts' defense yards of it against the on Oilers for a 38-14 vic- that put them two games of the New England ts in the AFC East with record.

Lydell Mitchell, it was a ide triumph as he set up first four touchdowns with rds in 28 carries and caught ss for another 48 yards.

Jones was the catalyst of with his adeptness on plays 19 completions in 28 at- s for 197 yards against was supposed to be the d-best defense in the Amer- Football Conference.

es turned over a 14-0 lead ill Troup at the start of fourth quarter after Rook- Leaks put him and one touchdowns and Don Mo- ay plunged for two-yard e.

ni Linhart contributed a 28- field goal and reserve Ron accounted for the longest run of all, 69 yards for a touchdown in the fourth quarter.

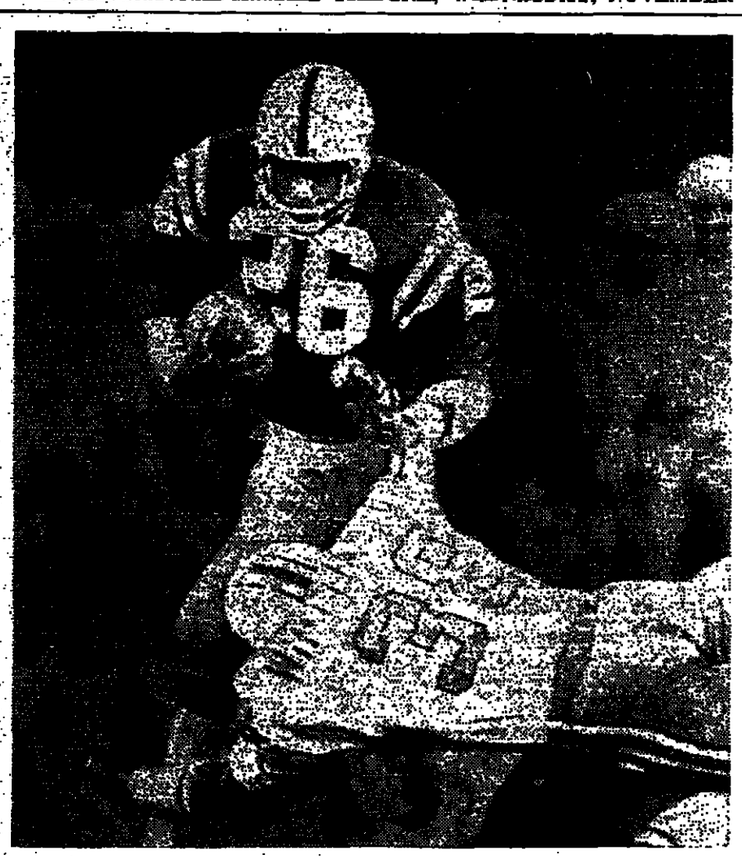
There was a sellout crowd of 60,020 that shouted itself hoarse with glee as the Colts' defense sacked the Houston quarterbacks six times.

The pride in the Colts' defense was the more savory because the Oilers came here leading the National Football League with 35 sacks to the Colts' 33. Houston trapped Jones once tonight.

The Oilers did not score until after Dan Pastorini, the starting quarterback who gave way to John Hadl at the start of the third quarter, returned to the game in the final period and passed 53 yards to wide receiver Ken Burrough for a touchdown and threw 53 yards to tight end John Gewyer to the Baltimore nine-yard line.

Joe Dawkins scored from the two-yard line to give the Oilers a slight aspect of respectability.

The loss represented the first time that Houston had dropped three straight games under coach Bum Phillips and it left the Oilers with a 4-4 record.



Colts' Lydell Mitchell gets first down before being stopped by Oilers' C.L. Whittington during game in Baltimore. Mitchell picked up over 100 yards rushing in first half.

UPI

NHL Canadiens Defeat Sabres, 3-2

Shutt Avenges Weekend Role

MONTREAL, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Steve Shutt cast the Buffalo Sabres in the role of a whipping boy last night when he avenged his costly weekend mistake against the Boston Bruins.

The 24-year-old left wing fired a pair of goals as the Montreal Canadiens defeated Buffalo, 3-2, for their league-leading 10th victory. Montreal now has 21 points, also tops in the National Hockey League.

Shutt's two goals gave him 12 for the year, tying him for the goal-scoring lead with New York Rangers rookie Don Murdoch.

"I gave away a goal to Boston Saturday, so it was time for me to make up for that mistake," Shutt said. "I could have even had a third goal, but I guess I played the puck too carefully."

Shutt, who had a career-high 45 goals last season, said, "If everything works out alright, and if everything falls into place, I'll set my sights on a 50-goal season."

Shutt scored first a 17:02 of the opening period to give Montreal a 2-0 lead. His 25-foot slapshot at 14:07 of the final session proved the winner. Mario Tremblay opened Montreal's scoring only 3:16 into the first period.

"It was a defensive battle all the way," said Montreal coach Scotty Bowman. "When you play the Sabres, you've got to check them closely. You can't allow that French Connection line (Gil Perreault-Rick Martin-René Robert) to get loose or get any chances. That's why I used Doug Jarvis, Bob Gainey and Jimmy Roberts out there a lot."

Islanders 3, Canucks 2

At Vancouver, Denis Potvin scored two goals and assisted on Clark Gillie's winner to pace the New York Islanders to a 3-2 victory over the Canucks.

The victory enabled the Islanders to break a deadlock for first place with idle Philadelphia in the National Hockey League's Patrick Division and take a two-point lead over the Flyers. Vancouver remained in third place in the Smythe Division.

Potvin, voted the league's top defenseman last year, brought the Islanders back from 1-0 and 2-1 deficits. Lorne Henning set Potvin up in front of goalie Curt Ridley for New York's first goal. Potvin completed a break with Billy Harris to tie the game at 2-2 heading into the third period.

Gillies scored the winner midway through the final period when the Canuck defense was trapped in the Islander zone.

Maple Leafs 6, Barons 3

At Richfield, Ohio, Darryl Sittler and Lanny MacDonald each scored a pair of goals while defenseman Borje Salming ran his assist total to 10 in his last three games by setting up four goals as Toronto took a 6-3 decision over Cleveland.

After Al MacAdam of Cleveland scored the first of his two goals on a power play that cut the Toronto lead to 2-1 at 14:51 of the first period, Sittler and MacDonald scored 26 seconds apart to give the Maple Leafs a 4-1 lead after the first period.

Sittler, who has combined with MacDonald for 18 of Toronto's 47 goals this season, scored with only 17 seconds gone in the second period and MacDonald ended the Toronto scoring at 11:42 of the final session.

Associated Press.

Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins lies stretched on the ice and teammate Jerry Korab is too late as puck enters net.

Pittsburgh's Dorsett Is Trying to Gain in the Other Election

By Dave Anderson

W YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT) — candidate was wearing a long wn leather coat over rust its and a pale rust sweater, he Pittsburgh Airport and on morning flight to New York, ral people recognized him but candidate strolled unnoticed gh LaGuardia Airport into iting limousine.

d now, with a gold No. 1 m dangling from a thin gold n around his thick neck, Tony sett was having lunch with New York football writers at New York University Club rday. Displaying his in- tive moves as a broken-field er, the candidate hurried ugh the filet of sole but sidestepped the French fries.

was not there for lunch. He there for votes in the Heis- Trophy election. Johnny ors, his coach at the Univer- of Pittsburgh, and Al Ro- , a middle guard big enough to win the Gallic wars by himself, also were there along with Dean Billick, the sports information director, alias Tony Dorsett's campaign manager. All over the room were stapled sets of statistics and accolades titled "Heisman Trophy candidate" that Billick had carefully placed alongside each napkin.

"It's an honor," Dorsett was saying now in his smooth manner, "to have Heisman put in front of his name."

Too Close

For several weeks the election appeared too close to call. But during the weekend, T.D. (the perfect initials for a candidate) ran for 241 yards against Syracuse while Ricky Bell, the candidate at the University of Southern California, aggravated a hip injury while gaining only 78 yards. Dorsett now has run for 1,313 yards this season, to 1,154 for Bell, and suddenly T.D. appears to be a winner.

"I can't say I'm happy Ricky's hurt. I respect him as a person and as a player," T.D. said, "but it's good to know I'm first."

Dorsett complained last year when Archie Griffin, then at Ohio State, became the first two-time winner of the Heisman.

"If I continue to have the year I'm having," T.D. said, "it would be more distasteful to me than last year if I didn't win."

The deadline for votes is Nov. 30, set by the Downtown Athletic Club Committee. That deadline is too early. Most of the 1,135 sportswriters and sportscasters eligible to vote will have cast their ballots before the Pitt-Penn State and USC-Notre Dame games the previous weekend. Another week would produce a more valid vote, if a valid vote is possible.

Each Is Valid

Many voters are influenced more by publicity than performance. Dorsett and Bell each is a valid candidate, two of the best runners in college football history, but Billick and the USC campaign manager, Jim Perry, are working to make sure the publicity equals the performance.

"I've spent about 60 per cent of my time this season on one player," Billick said. "Interviews, letters, phone calls."

And when President Ford's aides asked for a meeting with Dorsett last week, Billick obliged. Or obeyed. Jimmy Carter didn't try for the football vote by having his picture taken with Dorsett and Bell, but Carter is a tennis player. Ford was a football player at Michigan and he chatted with Bell on the USC campus.

"I'd rather run against Jimmy Carter," the President had said, "than against Ricky Bell."

At their brief meeting at the Pittsburgh Airport last week, Dorsett presented the President with his "33" jersey and with a "Pitt No. 1" button.

"He told me," Dorsett recalled, "'You're not going to try to beat out my team for No. 1, are you?'"

Billick believes that the Heisman Trophy should be determined on two issues—one, that Dorsett is the career rushing leader in college football with 5,447 yards; two, that Dorsett has done more than any player in college football history to turn a program around.

"Pitt was 1-10 the year before he came," Billick said. "At USC, at Ohio State, at Oklahoma, only the names change. The game when Ricky Bell originally hurt his hip, his sub scored four touchdowns."

The week before, Bell had run for 347 yards in 51 carries against Washington State on a Saturday night, USC's fourth Saturday night game. Much of Bell's yardage this season didn't appear in eastern newspapers until the Monday morning roundups.

"Ricky was running in the dark," Jim Perry said over the telephone. "It hurt his exposure."

Perry also has two Heisman Trophy issues—one, that Bell has outrun Dorsett over two seasons (3,111 yards to 2,857) and two, his versatility. As a freshman, Bell was a linebacker. As a sophomore, he was a blocking fullback. But his hip injury also scrubbed Bell from sharing this week's Sports Illustrated cover with Dorsett.

"That cover is supposed to be a jinx," Bell says. "But it jinxed me before I was even on it."

But to both Dorsett and Bell, the Heisman Trophy can't be all that important. When they were roommates in Chicago while there to pose for Playboy magazine's preview All-America, they never mentioned the Heisman Trophy.

"We were at the Playboy Club," recalled Dorsett, "and we had other things on our mind."

European Cup Soccer Takes Last Fling Before the Winter

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—The UEFA Cup apart, European cup football has its final fling tomorrow before plunging into its customary winter hibernation. The UEFA Cup is afflicted with the unreal and swollen complement of 64 teams, which means that a third round is necessary. The European Cup and the Cup-winners' Cup will resume in the quarterfinals next March.

Who will still be there? Certainly Dynamo Kiev, whose 4-0 home victory over PAOK Salonica was what I expected, and who will certainly not give four goals away in Greece. How well they will do thereafter will in large measure depend on how much use the Soviet international team intends to make of its players for World Cup matches. Meanwhile, I think one should salute the resilience of a team which, only a few months ago, seemed to be virtually on its knees.

West Germany may well have two survivors. Bayern Munich, which has been bewilderingly inconsistent this season, lost 2-1 away to the Czechs of Banik Ostrava, who should have won by more: How often has that been said of Bayern's home-leg conquerors in the European Cup? But in Munich, I have little doubt that Bayern, which is nothing if not a team for the great occasion, will pull itself together to sink Banik.

Without Jensen

Farther north, Borussia Munchengladbach, excellent 2-1 winners away against Turin, doubtless will be doing the same against the Italian club. Pecci's broken leg robbed them of a vital inside-forward in midfield, and Borussia has plainly learned to live without Henning Jensen, who may find himself out of the Cup, together with Real Madrid, when it plays tomorrow night in Bruges. The well-knit, physically powerful, intelligent Belgian side gives very little away at home, and the admirable Lambert may give it the goal or goals it needs.

The match in Eindhoven, which pits the Dutch champions, PSV, against Saint-Etienne, is less easy to forecast. Will it and the tie follow the pattern of last season, when PSV was held to a draw after losing by a similar score in France? It might be that French football is in a buoyant mood and form at the moment and PSV has labored a little this season. Piazza, that resilient Argentinian, helped by the goal-keeping of Curkovic and the versatility of Dominique Bathenay, may again be able to keep PSV and the dashing Van der Kerkhof twins at bay.

I expect Liverpool, the English champion, to come through against Trabzonspor, the resourceful and surprising Turkish team that beat them, 1-0, in Turkey. But Trabzonspor has an excellent defense, one which conceded but 14 goals in its league championship season, and Liverpool may suffer for its lack of midfield flair.

The UEFA Cup provides several interesting games, none more so than the return between Juventus, previously conqueror of Manchester City, and Manchester United, in Turin. United, like City, takes a fragile one-goal lead to Turin, but it is more likely than City to come out and attack Juventus. What it lacks is Juventus's great experience of European football, and for all the buoyancy of Coppell and Gordon Hill—the goal-scorer in Manchester, on the wings—this may decide things.

Youth Becomes the Favorite For Saturday's International

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Youth, the French Derby winner owned by Nelson Dunker Hunt of Texas, was the early favorite among 10 horses from seven countries officially listed for the 25th running of the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel Race Course on Saturday.

Youth is one of three horses from France, there are two from the United States and one each from England, West Germany, Brazil, Norway and Japan.

The Soviet Union initially accepted an invitation to enter two horses, but unexpectedly withdrew last week, giving no reason for the decision.

The other two French entries are Ivanjica, winner of the Arc de Triomphe, and On My Way, winner of the Prix du Conseil de Paris, with no jockey selected yet. England's entry is Rose Bowl, owned by Mrs. J. Engelhard and to be ridden by W. Carson.

Noble Dancer, winner of the Oslo Cup, will give Norway its first representation in this race, with Lester Piggott aboard. From Germany it will be Windwurf, with J. Jednaszewski as jockey, and Brazil will be represented by Janus II, winner of the Gran Premio Brasilia, with 6. Almeida as jockey.

Japan's entry is Fujino Panshia, winner of the Emperor's Cup, with S. Ohsaki aboard.

The U.S. horses are Improviser and Effervescing.

Since the race's inception in 1952, 23 nations have been represented. Visitors have won 13 runnings, with 11 won by U.S. horses. France has won eight races, including the last three. Last year, the French finished first, second and third, with Nobiliary, Comtesse de Loir and On My Way, in that order, over the 1 1/2-mile turf course.

Melbourne Cup

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Van de Hum, a late-installed favorite, made light of a heavy, rain-soaked track today to win Australia's classic distance horse race, The Melbourne Cup, by three quarters of a length over Golf and Black. Kyathera and Reckless were third and fourth, respectively.

ayes Has 2-Stroke Victory Pensacola Golf Tourney

NSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 2). — Mark Hayes fired a five- r-par 66 yesterday to come two strokes behind and win $125,000 Pensacola Open by shots.

yes, who earlier this year the Byron Nelson Classic, four birdies on the front and added two more on the nine. His only bogey was on par-four 15th but the re- ded with a birdie on the and pars on each of the two.

e victory was worth $25,000 Hayes, bringing his total ings for the year to $151,699. Elder, the tournament win- in 1974, finished second at under-par for the 72 holes. unk Beard shot a 70 and fin- tied with Tom Purtzer for with a six-under-par 278. r shot a 69. Tied for h were George Archer, Chi Rodriguez, Jerry McGee and Rogers, all with 279.

Wintz Falters

y Wintz, who went into the round leading by a stroke, to a 76 for a 72-hole total 2, tying him for 17th place earning him only $1,625.

yes's first birdie came on a ot putt on the par-three d hole. He sank a two- on the fifth hole for a -three, then dropped in a -foot putt on the next hole. -five. He finished the front nine by holing a six-footer on the par-four ninth hole.

After turning in 31, he sank a 15-foot putt for a birdie on the par-five 14th, then three-putted the par-four 15th for his only bogey. He clinched the victory with an eight-foot birdie putt on the par-three 16th hole.

Elder shot a 68 for his total of 277. He birdied the first, fifth, 10th, 12th and 18th hole, relying on his short irons except for two 15-foot birdie putts. He bogeyed only the par-five 14th when his drive landed behind a tree.

Conteh to Defend Title

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 2 (Reuters). — John Conteh, Britain's World Boxing Council light-heavyweight champion, has agreed to defend his title against Argentina's Miguel Angel Cuello on Dec. 9, Cuello's manager said here.

ngsurin to Defend

NGKOK, Nov. 2 (AP) — nd's Saensak Muangsurin recaptured his world junior weight boxing title from 's Miguel Velasquez during eekend, is to defend his gainst American Monroe within six weeks, his er said.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
[illegible]	7	2	0	.778	241	126
England	5	3	0	.625	201	154
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	152	123
[illegible]	3	5	0	.375	161	163
[illegible]	2	5	0	.250	99	206
Central						
[illegible]	5	2	0	.714	192	102
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	121	118
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	163	132
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	154	202
West						
[illegible]	7	1	0	.875	192	157
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	177	154
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	163	184
City	3	5	0	.375	178	204
Bay	2	6	0	.250	76	192

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
[illegible]	7	1	0	.875	201	116
[illegible]	4	2	0	.667	156	130
[illegible]	3	3	0	.500	134	144
[illegible]	3	5	0	.375	107	152
[illegible]	0	8	0	.000	76	178
Central						
[illegible]	3	1	1	.714	106	87
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	165	161
[illegible]	4	4	0	.500	128	128
lay	3	5	0	.375	120	178
West						
[illegible]	4	1	1	.875	178	106
[illegible]	2	3	0	.750	176	88
[illegible]	2	3	0	.750	131	134
[illegible]	2	5	0	.286	82	152
[illegible]	1	6	0	.143	116	168

Monday's Result

[illegible] 32, Houston 14.

NBA Cavaliers Triumph in 'Strange Game' Against Nets

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Nov. 2 (UPI).—There was something about the situation that made Bill Fitch uneasy. The Cleveland Cavaliers' coach had brought his unbeaten team to New York last night to play the faltering Nets, a team demoralized since the sale of superstar Julius Erving to Philadelphia. Somehow Fitch knew it was not going to be easy.

"I feel like we're walking into a trap," Fitch said before the game.

For three quarters it looked as if Fitch was going to be right. But, as New York's Nate Archibald said afterward, "The game isn't played in three quarters and that's where we lost it, in the end."

The Cavaliers rallied from a 64-54 third-quarter deficit to defeat the Nets, 82-75, for their sixth victory without a loss, by far the best start in the team's seven-year history. Before this season Cleveland had never won a season-opener.

The game was not an artistic success. Fitch called it "a strange game."

Dick Snyder, whose three-point play with 1:43 remaining put Cleveland ahead, 77-75, said he hadn't seen the usually sharp-shooting Cavaliers take so many poor shots.

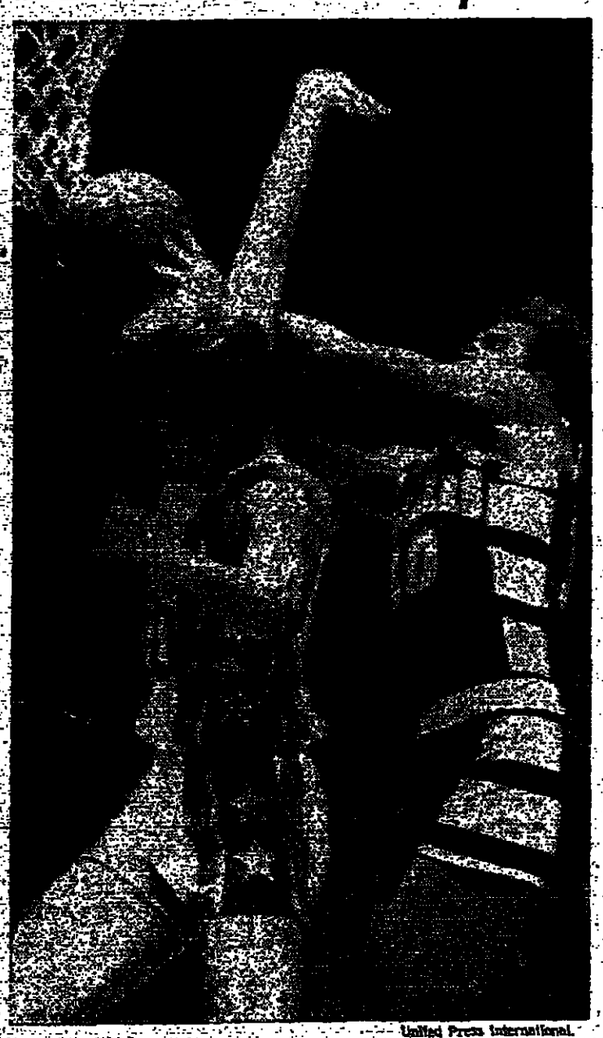
"So we have to feel fortunate," Snyder said about the victory.

Backup center Jim Fox scored eight points in the second quarter to help the Nets break a 16-16 tie and take a 38-32 halftime lead. Cleveland made only 13 of 38 shots from the field and committed 15 turnovers while scoring its lowest first-half total since getting 28 against Milwaukee in a 1971 game.

Kings 105, Knicks 101

At Kansas City, guards Ron Boone and Bryan Taylor combined for 40 points and the Kings overcame a lethargic fourth quarter for a 105-101 victory over the New York Knicks.

Boone, who finished with 22 points, scored his only two points of the fourth quarter on a pair of free throws with 14 seconds to play for the winning margin. Taylor had 18 points and 6 steals, and forward Scott Wedman added 17 points and 9 assists for the Kings.



United Press International.

Cleveland's Dick Snyder grabs rebound from Jan van Breda Kolff of New York during the Nets-Cavaliers match.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	4	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
N.Y. Knicks	3	3	.500	2
Buffalo	3	3	.400	2 1/2
N.Y. Nets	2	5	.286	3 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	6	0	1.000	—
Houston	3	1	.750	2
New Orleans	3	2	.600	2 1/2
Atlanta	2	4	.333	4
San Antonio	2	4	.333	4
Washington	1	4	.200	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	4	0	1.000	—
Indiana	3	3	.500	2
Kansas City	3	3	.500	2
Chicago	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Detroit	2	4	.333	3
Milwaukee	1	5	.167	4

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	3	1	.750	—
Seattle	3	2	.600	1/2
Golden State	2	2	.500	1
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	1
Phoenix	1	4	.200	2 1/2

Monday's Games

Cleveland 82, N.Y. Nets 75 (Carr 18, Snyder 15; Archibald 22, Williamson 18).

Kansas City 105, N.Y. Knicks 101 (Boone 22, Taylor 18; Frazier 22, Monroe 22).

NBA Scorers

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Maravich, N.O.	5	57	38	152	30.4
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	6	69	28	166	27.7
Issel, Den.	4	43	26	110	27.5
McGinnis, Phi.	5	52	33	137	27.4
Tomjanovich, Hou.	4	43	17	103	25.8
Monroe, N.Y. Knicks	5	51	24	126	25.2
Barry, G.S.	4	33	29	95	23.8
Newlin, Hou.	4	37	20	94	23.5
White, Boston	4	37	20	94	23.5
Drew, Atlanta	6	56	24	135	22.7

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	8	2	2	18	43	27
Philadelphia	7	3	2	16	45	33
Atlanta	5	6	2	12	40	50
N.Y. Rangers	5	7	1	11	52	52

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	7	5	1	15	46	36
St. Louis	7	5	0	14	41	46
Minnesota	4	7	1	9	34	54
Vancouver	4	8	1	9	34	53
Colorado	3	8	1	7	31	38

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	10	3	1	21	69	31
Los Angeles	7	3	3	17	51	35
Pittsburgh	2	6	4	8	34	56
Detroit	3	7	1	7	33	37
Washington	2	6	2	6	28	44

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	9	3	0	18	50	38
Buffalo	5	5	1	11	31	28
Toronto	4	5	3	11	47	47
Cleveland	3	6	2	8	35	37

Monday's Games

Toronto 6, Cleveland 3 (Sittler 2, MacDonald 2, Ferguson, Nesiy; MacAdam 2, Smith).

Montreal 3, Buffalo 2 (Shutt 2, Tremblay; Ramsay, Spencer).

Islanders 3, Vancouver 2 (D. Potvin 2, Gillies; Sedlbauer, Spruce).

NHL Scorers

	GP	G	A	Pts
LaFleur, Mtl.	13	11	10	21
Shutt, Mtl.	13	10	9	19
Dionne, L.A.	13	9	10	19
Williams, L.A.	13	8	11	19
Gilbert, N.Y. Rangers	13	5	14	18
Young, Minnesota	12	6	12	18
Lapointe, Mtl.	14	4	14	18
Murphy, L.A.	13	11	6	17
Goring, L.A.	11	7	10	17
McMillan, St. L.	12	6	11	17
Esposito, N.Y. Rangers	13	5	12	17

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	9	2	0	18	61	35
Cincinnati	6	3	2	14	59	44
New England	4	4	1	9	28	31
Birmingham	4	8	1	9	48	61
Minnesota	3	8	2	8	31	37
Indianapolis	3	5	1	7	36	41

WEST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	7	3	0	14	53	26
Houston	5	5	2	12	37	39
Phoenix	5	6	0	10	41	54
San Diego	4	6	2	10	41	44
Edmonton	4	5	0	8	26	38
Calgary	3	8	1	7	38	34

U.S. Wins Horse Show

LANDOVER, Md., Nov. 2 (UPI).—The United States won its fourth consecutive Prix des Nations Perpetual Trophy at the Washington International Horse Show.

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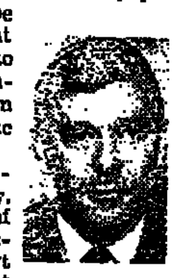
Observer

The Exclusive Club

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I wish our public scolds would ease up on the poor devils among the electorate who didn't vote.

If you are one of these nonparticipants, you have hardly been able to open a newspaper or light your tube lately without being subjected to the abuse of high-minded experts on the democratic condition.



Baker

All this nonvoting, they say, will be the end of American democracy if it isn't stopped. I doubt it. I think American democracy will go on pretty much as it always has, for better or for worse, leaving us, as usual, at the mercy of providence and maniacs. A big turnout? So much the better, of course.

The facts about nonvoting are more interesting than the critics suggest with their talk about public cynicism and callousness toward the democratic tradition.

One fact is that the American system has long operated on the assumption that it is unhealthy to have too many people voting. Another fact is that, to prevent this unhealthy situation from arising, the American system has always deliberately made it very hard for people to vote. It still does.

The system, of course, is made up of the persons elected to operate the system. Once a person gets elected, why should he wish to change the composition of a constituency which has been wise enough to put him in office?

Quite naturally, he reasons that any electorate that elects him must be the best of all possible electorates. He becomes uneasy when someone proposes that strangers be admitted. Such people could be ignorant, hotheaded, foolish, dangerous. The law must be fashioned to guard the republic against such people.

And this, of course, is the way the law is still fashioned. The more blatant methods for keeping people from voting have been gradually tucked away in the history books, but the subtle devices for keeping the vote small continue to do the job.

The aim of these devices is to make it hard for people to vote, to make it so hard that the politicians will not have to fret about any but the most resolute of citizens.

Among the obstacles to voting are the registration laws. To the timid classes these pose difficulties of which our more learned commentators seem unaware. You have to know that you can't vote unless you are registered. Many people don't know that.

Many of those who do know it don't know when, where or how to register, or how to find out. The registration office may be open only during a person's working hours. Getting there may require a trip across town, hours off from the job.

Persons terrified of bureaucracies—and let us not casually dismiss such people as insensible—have the additional fear of realizing that when they have lost a couple of hours in pay, arrived across town and found the registrar's office, they may have to endure the insolence of office.

If the American system really depended upon heavy voter participation, it would be easily obtained. The use of registration as a device to prevent people from voting can be abolished.

A bill calling for registration by postcard was before Congress this fall. It would have made it easier for many more people to vote. Not surprisingly, Congress let it die.

In a country as big as ours, there is no reason why the voting should be confined to a day.

There is no reason why the business must be settled within a constricting time span. An election is not a football game. The tight time limit on voting gives a big advantage, however, to the organized candidate with the resources to get his vote to the polls. We are not likely to see this fellow voting for amendments which will destroy his advantage.

Not likely. American politics has flourished on the small vote. It is unnatural to expect the system to change now simply because Messrs. Carter and Ford have less to stimulate the nonparticipants than most previous candidates they haven't voted for or against.

People who didn't make it to the polls needn't feel rotten about it. The small vote is as American as a "closed for lunch" sign at the voting-registration office at city hall.

Champ Eric Elfman relives the fatal moment when the phone rang, announcing 'thrill of lifetime.'

LAT.

Exclusive! Champ Reveals Winning Secrets

By William Overend

LOS ANGELES—Eric Elfman is just a shade over 18. He has a ready smile, a way with words, and he knows a good thing when he sees one.

Recently he won the Great American Cliché contest, which entitles him to a week of fun in the sun for two at the fabulous Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach.

"I couldn't believe it when I heard the news," Elfman recalled this week in a rare, exclusive interview. "It was like a dream come true."

The tension had been mounting for months. Elfman had seen an ad for the contest at a bookstore. It was a promotion for a book called "The Great American Cliché" by Lawrence Paros.

"I didn't want good fortune to pass me by," Elfman said. "I guess you could say I was ready when opportunity knocked."

Elfman didn't waste any time getting started. He hopped a bus back to his apartment in Westchester, just a stone's throw from the Los Angeles airport.

As he bent over his typewriter, his mind teeming with clichés, he could see the giant silver birds lifting slowly off the tarmac. But Elfman barely noticed. He was buried in his work.

This is what he wrote, the fruit of his labors, a brief but poignant detective story that helped make Elfman what he is today:

It was a dark and lonely night when she walked into my office.

"I'm in trouble," she said.

Suddenly the phone rang.

"This time we mean business," the voice on the other end barked. "Lay off or I'll send over a couple of my boys"

The line in my hand went dead.

When I looked up, she had disappeared. But that's the way it goes in this business. Win a few, lose a few. The case was closed.

Somewhere outside, a dog was barking.

Looking back on it all, Elfman said the idea for his winning entry came to him out of the blue. He didn't think he had a Chinaman's chance of winning. Clichés from all corners of the country were flooding the offices of the Workman Publishing Co., in New York.

"I was a mere lad, just a face in the crowd," Elfman said. "But I hoped against hope. I gave it my best shot. That's really all any man can do."

For Elfman, it was "the thrill of a lifetime" when he ripped open the letter announcing his triumph. His beaming parents were proud as peacocks, but Elfman himself took it all in stride.

"Fame is fleeting," Elfman said. "I'm not going to rest on my laurels. I'm going to keep my shoulder to the wheel and my nose to the grindstone."

Elfman's ultimate goal is a career as a filmmaker. He and a friend produced one movie when Elfman was attending Westchester High School. It was called "Attack of the Killer Peanuts."

"We lost $680 on it," Elfman said. "But there are many pitfalls on the road to success. It's a long, hard journey to the top, and it's lonely when you get there. But I guess there's something inside me that just keeps driving me on."

Elfman's busy as a beaver these days, preparing for his trip to Miami Beach, pursuing his studies in cinema at the University of California at Los Angeles and working weekends as a stock clerk at a discount store.

"I've always said a little hard work never hurt anybody," he said. "If a job's worth doing, it's worth doing right." Nonetheless, his heart is set on "getting away from it all" once he has his bags packed and is actually on his way to Miami Beach. Not only will he be lounging in luxury on the beach, he'll also be wined and dined at such fabled nightspots as he Club Gigi and the Boom Boom Room.

"I haven't decided who to take with me yet," Elfman said. "All my friends have been acting real friendly since I won. You know what they say: With friends like that, who needs enemies?"

Outside Elfman's apartment, gray clouds scuttled across the sky. Occasionally, the din of the rush-hour traffic wafted up through the open windows.

The atmosphere inside was warm and friendly. There was a temptation to linger, but my nose for news told me it was time to go. "Miami Beach is a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there," Elfman said as I headed for the door.

"Yeah," I mumbled.

The door shut behind me. But that's the way it goes in this business. Win a few, lose a few. The interview was over.

Somewhere, outside, a dog was barking.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *The Public Test for Jacqueline Onassis, Edi...*

The public will have its first look at a book edited by Jacqueline Onassis on Dec. 6 when Viking Press publishes "In the Russian Style," in connection with an exhibition of historic Russian costumes at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The book, Mrs. Onassis's first major assignment since she went to work for Viking in September, 1975, is partly about the Met's show, organized by Diana Vreeland, consultant to the museum's costume institute.

* * *

To hear Fortune magazine tell it, billionaires are a vanishing breed. The exclusive membership of the club of the very, very rich has shrunk in recent times (J. Paul Getty and Howard Hughes having died). There are now only two billionaires in the United States: Daniel Ludwig and John MacArthur. Ludwig, who built his fortune in shipping beginning with a tugboat fleet, is one of the largest independent shipowners in the world. MacArthur's insurance fortune was based on Bankers Life & Casualty Co. "I work for companies that are rich as hell and I own all the stock," he said. "So maybe that makes me rich."

John MacArthur

. all the s...

* * *

Vera Zorina, the former ballerina and stage and screen star, becomes artistic director of the Norwegian Opera company next Aug. 1. Miss Zorina, 59, will succeed Gunnar Brunvoll, who has been doubling as artistic chief and managing director. He'll keep the latter post.

* * *

Ellen Proxmire, wife of U.S. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., decided to pay a call on her daughter, Mary Ellen Sawall, an assistant city attorney in Milwaukee. As Mrs. Proxmire put it she just "came to see what Mary Ellen does for a living." She walked in the door to her daughter's office and got punched in the face. A charge of disorderly conduct has been filed against Merrall Czerwinski, 48, who had been waiting for a hearing—also on disorderly conduct charges. Czerwinski later said he did not know that the woman was Mrs. Proxmire. But he offered no explanation. As for Mrs. Proxmire, "I never was so surprised in my whole life."

Ellen Proxmire

. . surpr...

* * *

Britain's Royal Ballet has lost its two leading dancers for the pre-Christmas season. Anthony Dowell has been ordered by doctors not to perform for ... weeks—he has a neck ... And Antoinette Sibley dr... out three weeks ago with a ... injury.

* * *

Actress June Allyson, 5..., married to dentist David ... Ashrow, 55, Saturday in P... Springs, Calif. It was the ... marriage for both.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC...

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CONTRACTS ENGINEER and Administration Assistant to Project Manger, Department Head on large foreign hydroelectric dam construction project nearing completion, bachelor, 30, University Diploma in Business Administration, English-German-French, broad experience in Marketing, Management, Personnel & other fields, available to discuss potential employment for similar or other extended duties. Box 2,331, Herald, Paris.

M.A. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, American male, 27, has experience in advertising, journalism and public relations in Latin America. Fluent in English, Spanish, French and Italian, seeks challenging position in Europe. Write for C.V.: Leddy c/o Pennella, Via Monti Pietralata 193-B, 00157 Rome. Tel.: 4500867.

MARKETING RESEARCH experience, trilingual Lebanese man, 26, English-French-Arabic, Economic Law and business administration educational background seeks full time position. Tel.: 236-72-07, Paris.

U.S. GRAPHIC DESIGNER, B.A., 23, speaks French, experienced in layout, ad design, typography Seeks job in Paris. Write: A. Tavender, 2 im Schachen, 6797 Waldmohr/Germany. Tel.: 06373/1205.

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